THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1938 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 244

••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Europe Is Still Wondering As Powers Weigh Strength

Democracy Holds in U. S.

¶ **Nuremberg**—"I will not look idly on continuance of oppression of German Nationals in Czechoslovakia," declaims Reichsführer Hitler from the swastika decorated rostrum in the National Socialist Congress Hall in this ancient city. Some 20,000 persons are present, and a world listens in, as Europe's man of the hour dangles the possibility of a general war close to the brink of action, but carefully refrains from allowing the lure [of Czechoslovakia and the Ukraine] to disturb a fish too big to land. For 78 minutes he holds his listeners in suspense; holds the enthusiasm of his followers; holds the eyes of a world. It is one of Adolph Hitler's biggest moments, one of Europe's most trying. But the much feared thing does not yet come upon the fearful. The gist of his speech is a warning that Germany proposes to support the efforts of German-Sudeten minorities in Czechoslovakia to obtain adjustment of grievances, and at the same time, the implication is left that Germany desires peace with the western democracies. • The central fact seems to be that Herr Hitler leaves the way open for peaceful solutions, but stands at the gate in war array, saying by implication: "You'll solve it my way—or else!"

¶ **Repercussions** — Nonauthoritarian Europe has grown used to this method. It has suffered the rules of international integrity to go by default. But, with the Czechoslovakian mountain boundary the main natural barrier to the spread of pan-Germanism into Europe's bread basket (the control of which would give Germany the preponderance of power in Europe), the point has been reached when the nonauthoritarian nations must "call the bluff" (if bluff it is) and be willing to fight for the restoration of respect for and observance of treaty rights (if bluff it is not).

¶ So France speeds border preparations, places the items of national defense on a near wartime basis; and British "elder statesmen" repair to Prime Minister Chamberlain's place, the Cabinet devotes attention to preparations for setting up Britain's war machinery; and Prague officials take stern measures to quell the disorders among the minorities, setting up a modified martial law in five communities and demanding the death penalty for disturbers of the peace.

¶ **Opinions**—In Hungary the general opinion is that peace may be preserved, temporarily at least, although Herr Hitler's "ultimatum" is dangerously similar to that made prior to the march on Vienna. In Paris there is a feeling of optimism, for it is pointed out that Herr Hitler lays down no strict ultimatum, no outright demand for a plebiscite or for annexation. In London the feeling is that the speech leaves Europe "in the same state of suspense as before," the Times interpreting it as an attempt to "put the onus of settlement on Czechoslovakia."

¶ **But running** in an undercurrent of fear through most of the European dispatches is the thought that some incident in Czechoslovakia might be utilized as an "excuse" by the National Socialistic Germany to "rescue the Sudetens." Yet the Russian view, shared by many commentators, is that the whole thing represents a "bluff to carry the crisis along until Germany is ready for action." This latter view, however, seems to ignore the fact that, now that the democracies seem to be awakening, each day of delay makes them better equipped to resist any lawless expansion in Europe.

¶ **Purge**—Yes, it takes a long time to bring the past up to the present, as President Roosevelt remarked when his South Carolina delegate was defeated in the primaries. Even Democratic Maryland refuses to accept the reactionary idea of conceding a centralization of authority to the Chief Executive of the Federal Government, as it gives Senator Tydings (on whom President Roosevelt affixed the awful brand of "Conservative!") a sweeping victory. And in Maine, whence the pendulum swing of politics was—until a recent interruption—supposed to start, the verdict shows the former Democratic governorship of Louis J. Brann failing to catch up with the present popularity of Republican Governor Barrows, and three Republican House members (all re-elected). • So, as other states go to the primaries for further tests, America breathes more easily. People still vote as they please. The democratic processes appear secure in America.

¶ **Law**—James J. Hines, Tammany leader charged with protecting "Dutch" Schultz's policy racket, may be grateful to the democratic processes today. Through a technical loophole concerned with safeguarding the rights of defendants the long and costly trial is thrown out of court. Justice Pecora's punctilious decision makes it necessary for the arduous legal way to be retraced from the beginning. • It is doubtful whether the public interpretation of this decision will echo its punctiliousness.

Natural Resources Tax: Babson's Slump Remedy

Statistician's panacea for unemployment, farm relief, conservation rests in tax on oil, lumber, and mining industries to curtail production, make jobs, spur other trades—Synthetic fuel discussed.

Roger W. Babson today proposed a sweeping plan of taxation of natural resources which he claimed would solve simultaneously the problems of unemployment, farm relief, and conservation.

He offered his plan, a virtual panacea for the United States' material ills, before an amazed luncheon audience of the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Reduced to a single sentence, the Babson plan was to tax the oil, lumber, and mining industries sufficiently to curtail their production 20 per cent. This one device, he averred, would revive older and competing industries, including farming, so as to raise farm prices to a profitable level and put 3,000,000 men back to work in industry.

Corn for Oil

It also would have the effects of conserving natural resources and furnishing enough revenue to pay half the reduced cost of unemployment relief.

As one example of the value of the plan, Mr. Babson cited oil and corn. By taxing oil drastically, the price would be raised until sales and production were reduced 20 per cent and the price of the remaining 80 per cent became so high that farmers could produce corn alcohol and sell it profitably for use as a petroleum substitute.

Asked what effect this would have on the retail price of gasoline, the statistician said his proposal was for an additional Federal tax of 10 cents a gallon on unblended gasoline. The effect of this would be to force motorists to use corn alcohol or a mixed fuel of gasoline and alcohol, he said.

Its effect also would be to raise the price of gasoline by 10 cents throughout the country, unless the petroleum producers could meet the new competition by economies in cost of production. The present Federal tax on gasoline is now 1 cent a gallon.

The tax would withhold 3,250,000,000 gallons of petroleum a year, he told his business audience, requiring the production of 1,300,000,000 additional bushels of corn to replace it.

"At an average yield of 25 bushels to the acre, this would put 50,000,000 acres of farm land back into production, give new life to the coal industry, check destruction of forests, stop soil erosion, and prevent floods and droughts," he said.

Employment Anticipated

The plan would be, primarily, to return 3,000,000 of the unemployed to jobs—a "simple matter" under this program, Mr. Babson declared.

"This could be done by putting a tax upon the pumping of oil, the cutting down of forests, the mining of metals of limited supply (we have coal enough for 1,000 years) and any other needless destruction of other natural resources. This tax should be sufficient to cover 50 per cent of WPA and other relief expenditures.

"I ask this tax because otherwise these expenditures will be necessary until the oil begins to give out, the forests become denuded, and the mines are failing," Mr. Babson declared. "If the internal combustion engine, the oil burner, cotton roads, sweet potato chemistry and similar inventions were like the power-loom—merely making labor more efficient—I would not suggest taxing them.

"The labor displaced under such

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Chicago Locks Up Its River To Prevent Overflow to Lake

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago has locked up the mouth of its famous little river. It has latched the river's outlet on Lake Michigan with a $2,500,000 PWA project opened this last week, a navigation lock and control works that will prevent the stream from ever again disobeying engineers' orders and flowing into the fresh-water lake from which Chicago gets its drinking water.

The formal opening of the lock occurred when the U. S. S. Wilmette steamed its gray form through the lake-side entrance. City officials, representatives of the Sanitary District, and the U. S. Army took part in the ceremony. Then the lock was announced open for use, although the last link of the lake wall which is to connect it with a harbor bulkhead and land has not yet been built.

Construction of this remaining portion of the control system must be completed by the end of the year, however, according to requirements of a Supreme Court decision which makes necessary the entire project. After Jan. 1, Chicago must reduce the amount of water diverted from Lake Michigan to about one-third of what it is now using, and this reduced diversion calls not only for new sewage disposal plants but for river control works which will prevent the river from backing up into the lake under conditions certain to arise.

While it will not be necessary to keep the outlet locked all of the time, J. W. Woermann, U. S. Army engineer, said that the gates would probably remain closed at all times so that ships would get accustomed to them and thus avoid the chance of ramming into them on the assumption that they were open. However, very little time will be required to make the passage from lake to river, he said. There will be no waiting inside the locks for gradual rise or fall of water level.

Hines Mistrial: Pecora Ruling Raises Issues

Political, social, and legal questions are included—Dewey starts work on new case.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—The case of the people versus James J. Hines, Tammany leader, must be retried if it is to be carried through to a conclusion, following the granting of a mistrial here yesterday because of a "prejudicial" statement made by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey within hearing of the jury.

Through an assistant, Mr. Dewey announced that "when the people are deemed ready," such a retrial will be requested.

Thus a trial which had lasted a month, had summoned 51 witnesses, cost the State thousands of dollars, encompassed the best evidence the State could produce and which carried vast social implications for the community, faced a stern repudiation from Justice Ferdinand Pecora of the State Supreme Court which in effect ordered that the trial must be in complete conformity with the letter and spirit of the legal process before going to a jury for a verdict.

Ovation for Hines

Although Justice Pecora said that the defendant could, and should, be brought to trial again, Mr. Hines received an ovation that could hardly be exceeded by his actual acquittal. Pandemonium greeted the decision in the courtroom; friends milled and shoved to shake hands with the defendant; in Foley Square more than 1,000 persons tried to hoist him onto their shoulders and five newsreel cameras cranked a record of the scene.

Mr. Hines is held under the same bail—$20,000—he is under arrest on the same indictment charging him with furnishing political protection for the Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer policy racket; but although Mr. Dewey has stated his determination to retry the dominant Tammany politician, the whole situation is beclouded by innumerable uncertainties.

Dewey's Office Busy

Will it ever be possible to draw another jury in New York City which would be unprejudiced after the powerful klieg lights of publicity thrown on this trial? Can the State amass enough additional evidence to construct as strong a case as it developed this last month? What will be the political and social implications of the collapse of this first effort, which represents the effort of the District Attorney, with his phenomenal record of racket-busting, to reach upward from one level of corruption to another until the top man—the "fixers" are reached? These

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Dewey still keeps backing of GOP chiefs for Governor: Page 6.

Frank L. Perrin discusses what's "Behind the Pecora Ruling": North—South—East—West—Editorial Page.

Intimate Message From the Country

Lack of Customary Aridity in Northern Tier of States Seemingly Affects Politics Also—Purges Appear to Be 'All Wet'

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

North Dakota, September, 1938

Blessed with more rainfall than for several years—with a resultant wheat crop that is in the lap of Henry Wallace—and with other crops almost correspondingly good, the northern tier of western states is not bringing to this autumn's politics the intensity of feeling that has marked other years.

From the eastern slope of the Cascades where the Inland Empire begins, to the Minnesota line, things physical look better than they have at any time since 1932, to the eyes of this observer who has crossed the region in every year except one of that period. Usually, this is the dryest time of the year, and in the Dakotas the late summer parching is very evident. But even here, things are not comparably as dry as they have been for several preceding years. And in Montana where—along the eastern side—you really know what "dry farming" means, there is now a lot of green, the streams and ditches have water in them, and if only wheat prices are maintained by some means or other, the "one good year in seven" seems with us again.

And so, as farmers harvest their crops and look forward to fall planting, they aren't particularly bothered by politics. There was, of course, one big political sensation in the area when Representative D. Worth Clark—a Conservative Democrat—took away the Idaho Senatorial nomination from Senator James P. Pope. Few in the State question the deduction that Mr. Clark was aided by Republican votes, but at the same time there seems little excitement over President Roosevelt's charge of "political immorality."

The Idaho incident, it would seem, is regarded rather as part of the game of politics. Worth Clark has won, and that's that. So there doesn't seem to be much encouragement for Senator Pope to run as an independent. And the Senate prospectively loses its only outspoken advocate of American membership in the League of Nations. Relevant to the charges of "immorality" in Senator Pope's defeat, it is worth recording that when this reporter was in Idaho a year ago, he was told by several competent observers that the Junior Senator might well lose the re-nomination, not through Republican intervention but because his own political position was weak.

Two Lively Senate Contests

Though the Pope affair is over, there are two lively Senate contests ahead, not in November but in 1940. Since they concern figures of some national importance, they are worth examination. In Montana, Senator Burton Kendrick Wheeler must face the voters. And in Washington, Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach, one of the most complete New Dealers in the Senate, comes up for re-election.

It seems a long time in advance to talk of these contests, but not in Montana and the State of Washington. There careful political preparations are being made both for and against these senators, and significant fights are in prospect.

In Montana, a real New Deal state, the Administration's friends are seeking reprisal on Senator Wheeler for his leadership against the President's Court bill. Montana's population includes a very large percentage of beneficiaries of the New Deal. There are copper miners, organized and militant, who have had hard times in the industry of late years and have been kept above starvation levels chiefly by federal relief. There are wheat farmers, and stockmen. These groups, too, realize the value of the Administration's aid. Federal agencies pervade the State: WPA and its various off-shoots; the Department of Agriculture's far-flung county agents; and so on. These constitute a powerful federal political machine.

Several candidates are looking eagerly at the Wheeler seat. They include Representative Jerry O'Connell, a confirmed leftist who visited loyalist Spain this year and, it was testified, gave the clenched-fist salute to the assembled comrades, and perhaps a more formidable candidate, Mayor Hauswirth of Butte.

Purges Are Petering Out

But purges don't seem to be doing so well even in 1938, let alone 1940. "Burt" Wheeler is a most capable candidate himself, able to look after his own interests, and he has been Montana's "favorite son." And he misses no chances. A week or so ago, after the California and South Carolina failures of Roosevelt-supported candidates, Senator Wheeler voluntarily emerged from his picturesque retreat at Glacier National Park, and telephoned from the Glacier Park Hotel a news story of his own happy comments—rubbing it into the White House.

He's getting ready for '40. And maybe not only to seek his Senate seat. Who knows? The Democratic Convention may turn away from President Roosevelt or a Roosevelt-backed "crown prince." It may seek a conservative Democrat. "Burt" Wheeler is waiting for the lightning to strike: he may even have strung a key on a kite-string and sent it up into the clouds.

In Washington, conservatives are after Senator Schwellenbach, reversing the Montana situation. The Senator, after years of law-practice in Seattle, has moved east of the mountains to Spokane, because it isn't customary for Washington to have two Senators from one side of the Cascades and Senator Homer T. Bone seems likely of re-election this year. The same tactics as in Idaho are being prepared for Senator Schwellenbach—entry of a conservative Democrat with Republican backing in the primaries. But Senator Schwellenbach is thinking up a defense. Some of his friends are asking if it wouldn't be smart to enter a progressive Republican in the GOP primaries, to force the conservatives to stay within their own party lines. You might call this "the biter bit" or "two political immoralities make a right."

Erwin D. Canham

Wins in Maryland

Wide World

Senator and Mrs. Millard E. Tydings

Cast their votes in the Maryland Democratic primary.

'Purge' Fails in Maryland; Republicans Sweep Maine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—President Roosevelt put his popularity to the test yesterday in Maryland—and lost.

That brings the box score of the New Deal "purge" to date: 2 to 0, against the New Deal. There is every indication that after the primary in Georgia today the score will be 3 to 0, with the re-nomination of Senator Walter George; and that it will probably be 4 to 0, after next week's New York primaries, where Mr. Roosevelt has attempted to blacklist Representative John J. O'Connor.

On the larger scoreboard of Democratic primaries for the whole country the results are more favorable to the New Deal. Beginning with a preponderance of Democratic Senators Mr. Roosevelt has seen most of the incumbents, whether Conservative or Liberal, renominated.

Yesterday also saw the first election of 1938, as contrasted with party primary fights. This was in Maine where Republicans made a clean sweep, returning Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and Representatives James C. Oliver, Clyde H. Smith and Ralph O. Brewster, all backed by the Townsend group. Maine was one of two states to go Republican in 1936, so its result is less significant than the Maryland primary. The successful coalition of Maine Republicanism and Townsendism is noted, however, in Washington, and will have its bearing on Mr. Roosevelt's expected counter-move to liberalize the Social Security Act.

Latest returns follow:

Maryland: Tydings 109,308, Lewis 78,146—on the basis of 726 out of 1,288 precincts.

Maine: Barrows 155,290, Brann 138,624—with 616 out of 629 precincts reporting.

The Maryland result, however, is the most important test of the purge so far. It is a better test of Roosevelt popularity than in South Carolina and Georgia, where, in varying degrees, the "white supremacy" issue has been raised to muddy waters. In Maryland it was a clear-cut fight between a Senator who has been conspicuous for his frank, anti-New Deal attitude against a Congressman — Representative David Lewis—whose liberalism was established long before the New Deal.

Some weight must be given to the better Tydings organization, but on the whole the fight was on the clear-cut basis of Roosevelt popularity crystallized by Mr. Roosevelt's Labor Day speech versus the "invasion" issue, and anti-New Deal sentiment.

In the larger "boxscore" of senatorial primaries the result is practically a tie between Democratic factions, as the following table shows:

Anti-New Dealers renominated	9(x)
New Deal Senators defeated	1
Total	10

(x) Includes prospective victory of George in Georgia, and Lonergan in Connecticut.

New Deal Senators renominated	6
Anti-New Dealers defeated	1
New Dealers replaced by New Dealers	4
Total	11

In detail, these results are:

Anti-New Dealers re-nominated, (9):

Iowa—Guy M. Gillette.
Indiana—Frederick Van Nuys.
Missouri—Bennett C. Clark.
South Carolina—Ellison D. Smith.
Nevada—Pat McCarran.
Colorado—Alva B. Adams.
Maryland—Millard E. Tydings.
(x) **Georgia**—Walter G. George.
(x) **Connecticut**—Augustine Lonergan.
(x) Prospective today.

New Deal Senators defeated (1):

Idaho—James P. Pope by D. Worth Clark.

New Deal Senators renominated (6):

North Carolina—Robert R. Reynolds
Kansas—George McGill.
Kentucky—Alben W. Barkley.
Arkansas—Hattie Caraway.
Ohio—Robert J. Bulkley.
Oklahoma—Elmer Thomas.

Anti-New Dealers defeated (1)
Tennessee—George L. Berry, by Tom Stewart.

New Dealers replaced by New Dealers (4)
Illinois—William H. Dietrich by Scott W. Lucas.
California—William G. McAdoo by Alexander Downey.
Oregon—A. E. Reames by Willis Mahoney.
South Dakota—Herbert E. Hitchcock by Gov. Tom Berry.

Late returns on Tydings victory in Maryland. Page 6.

Republicans Win Sweep in Maine: Page 9.

Age Relief Leaps Upward

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—Out of every 1,000 persons over 65 in the United States, 218 are getting support from federal and state governments, latest social security figures show.

The proportion ranges from 70 per 1,000 in New Hampshire to 555 in Oklahoma.

Dependence of persons over 65 on government assistance has increased five-fold since the Social Security Act was passed. In August, 1935, the month the law became effective, there were 314,000 recipients of old-age assistance. Latest social security records show 1,665,400 getting a monthly total of approximately $32,000,000.

With the recent approval of Virginia's old age assistance plan by the Social Security Board, every state now gets funds from the Federal Government for needy aged. This assistance is separate from the old-age insurance features of the Act under which wage-earners and employers build up pension reserves for care of approximately 40,000,000 workers when they reach 65.

Social security officials believe public assistance payments to the needy aged will continue to increase.

Their statisticians have estimated that not over 15 per cent of the aged in the United States have sufficient savings on which to live independently.

Four-fifths of American workers never have enough income to set aside an appreciable reserve for old age, says a recent issue of the Social Security Board's Bulletin. Many of those that have saved have seen their bank deposits, real estate and securities wiped out by depression, unemployment and other vicissitudes, it was pointed out.

Canada Counts Reindeer

OTTAWA, Sept. 13 (CP)—More than 4,500 reindeer were counted by herders in the annual roundup of the Dominion Government's reindeer herd on Richards Island at the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

The animals were reported to be increasing in numbers. They were imported from Asia in 1935 to provide the basis for a reindeer population the Arctic coast which might provide food and employment for Canadian Eskimos.

A total of 4,181 deer were put through the corrals, while an estimated 350 deer escaped the herders by swimming across a shallow bay.

Despite unavoidable annual losses, the herd has shown a steady growth since the original 2,370 reindeer were delivered to the Mackenzie delta area in 1935.

Richards Island, on which the roundup takes place is the summer grazing ground for the herd. After the freeze-up it will be moved to winter pasture on the mainland.

Herding is done by Laplanders, imported from Norway, assisted by Eskimo apprentices who have been selected as part of the Government's scheme for developing a Canadian reindeer industry.

The animals have adapted themselves satisfactorily to local climatic and other conditions and consideration is now being given to establishment of a native herd, distinct from the main herd.

Hitler Talk Eases Tension in France But Not in Britain

Geneva encouraged by signs of Führer's 'awareness' of forces ranged against Reich—Disturbances in Sudeten areas bring strict repressive measures from Prague—New York finds crisis postponed.

Reichsführer Hitler's Monday night speech in Nuremberg, instead of clearing the air for better or for worse, as was expected, leaves the suspense much the same with the nations putting various interpretations upon his meaning.

Czechoslovakia sees little hope of a let-up in the intolerable pressure imposed upon the nation. The speech was followed by unrest in eight Sudeten areas, resulting in the calling of a "state of emergency" there. It is reported that the Sudetens had declared all negotiations with the Czech Government broken off.

On the other hand, London, while thankful for the absence of any direct threat of intervention, regards the situation as ominous. While the Conservative press gives some support to the proposal for cessation of the Sudeten German territory to the Reich, and the Laborites are urging immediate formation of an Anglo-Franco-Russian bloc, the Government still hesitates to take a definite lead.

Dispatches show Paris definitely relieved at the removal of fears of an immediate outbreak and at a reassuring reference in the speech to Alsace-Lorraine.

In Geneva, too, where a number of foreign ministers and other diplomats are attending the League Assembly, there is a feeling of optimism based on the impression that Herr Hitler realizes the strength of the opposition developing in Europe to any aggressive designs on his part.

In New York the general impression is that the crisis has been postponed, though yesterday's buoyance based on the inflow of gold has not been maintained.

Geneva Finds Situation Improved by Hitler Talk; Way Still Open to Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 13—As seen from Geneva the European situation has improved in consequence of Reichsführer Hitler's Nuremberg speech. The League Assembly delegates are going about their business today with a sense of relief since they now believe that the way still remains open for a negotiated settlement of the Czechoslovak dispute.

Piecing together the information and opinions of numerous delegations in Geneva the following points appear to be generally accepted: First, the crisis is expected to continue for another week, until the German maneuvers pass their peak; second Herr Hitler's speech indicated an awareness of realities which suggested that the extremists in his entourage do not have the dominant influence with him that had been suspected. Third, discussions and conferences at Geneva and elsewhere indicate that there is sufficient unity among the diverse elements opposing a forcible settlement in Czechoslovakia to assure them of overwhelming military and political strength.

Until last evening's speech, the chief concern among statesmen here was whether Herr Hitler understood just how the forces were divided in Europe and elsewhere and how strong were those opposing any further settlements by military force. His speech aroused great hope, because it seemed to show that he does possess a realistic sense of this division of force.

Under existing conditions some such balance of force—military and otherwise—at least affords an additional respite for discussion and for possible settlement of disputes, in the opinion of statesmen at Geneva. At any rate discussions among responsible statesmen here during the last few days have shown unexpected unanimity and strength for the forces actively opposing further military adventures.

London holds crisis still serious; Hungarian press approves Hitler speech; Paris cheered by "breathing space": Page 2.

Hitler speech attacks democracies: Page 4.

Hitler Speech Regarded As Warning to World Of Determination of Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 13—The Sudeten German issue is the Reich's issue and unless the Czechoslovak Government speedily grants the rights of "self-determination" to three and a half million Germans this will be summarily enforced by the strong army of the Reich whatever the reactions of the Western Democracies.

Such is the conclusion which the world must draw from Reichsführer Hitler's closing speech of this year's National Socialist Party rally here last night. This long-awaited speech should now remove all possibility of doubt that either the Führer and his advisers are convinced that all of England's indeterminate utterances regarding Czechoslovakia mean nothing in practice or that, come what may, the Reich intends to exert the fullest pressure upon Czechoslovakia to make that State conform with Reich interests both in home and foreign policy.

In other words the Nation in arms standing behind a wall of steel and iron, as Herr Hitler described the new German fortifications on the western frontier, considers the Sudeten German problem is its own particular problem and feels strong enough to effect its own solution.

"Intolerable Position"

The "intolerable position" in Czechoslovakia of "tortured creatures" [Sudeten Germans] who cannot find any justice or aid inside that country — has reached the "entweder-oder" [either-or] stage so far as Herr Hitler is concerned and there must be a speedy end to it all. This attitude is nothing new. It was publicly proclaimed in the Reichstag speech of Feb. 22 last and the world is given to understand that it is not an empty statement. "I declared in the Reichstag that the Reich could not tolerate further suppression and persecution of these three and a half million Germans and I ask foreign statesmen to convince themselves that this was no empty phrase," Herr Hitler thundered out, amidst prolonged cheers at Nuremberg.

Herr Hitler's speech was full of attacks against Czechoslovakia, particularly against the "lie that German troops were mobilized" around the May 21 week end and against what he described as President Beneš's tactical maneuvers and "negotiations on the Geneva model." The time for this according to Herr Hitler was now over. It was now a question not of speechifying but of the violated rights of the Sudeten Germans, not of what they might be granted by the Czechoslovak Government but of their fundamental rights as people [Volk].

Drawing logical conclusions from the May 21st incident he declared that a week later an increase in the army and air force and a large extension of fortifications in the west—against France—had been carried out. All these "strongest efforts of all times were done in order to serve peace."

As one sat listening to the speech

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1938

Behind the Microphone	7
The Home Forum	8
Enlarged Vision [With German Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Vermont Letter	11
News of Art, Music, and the Theater	12
Education Page	13
Sports Page	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

In the Boston Section:

Republican victory in Maine cheers GOP.

Sixty-five garment strike pickets have cases placed on file.

New Hampshire and Vermont hold primary elections.

Light potato and apple crops expected to bring higher prices.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Hitler Speech Warns World Of Determination of Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

before an excited audience of 20,000 in the packed Congress Hall, an audience which cheered and hissed appropriately at various references to the Reich's armed strength and to the alleged inhuman treatment of Sudeten Germans, one wondered what would be Herr Hitler's proposal for ensuring peace according to National Socialist ideas. For the moment at any rate it won't be the marching of the Reich's German troops into Czechoslovakia, which would, of course, be misconstrued by the world as "unprovoked aggression," but instead "it must be the business of the Czechoslovak Government to reach an understanding with the chosen representatives of the Sudeten Germans and my task. [Herr Hitler's] is to see that injustices shall not replace justice."

The Arabs in Palestine might be defenseless and abandoned, he continued, but not so the Germans in Czechoslovakia; and that must be realized, he added, to the wildly enthusiastic approval of his audience. The claim of the right of self-determination to the Sudeten Germans must express itself in deeds, and it remains to be seen what this means in practice. The obvious conclusion is a plebiscite to determine whether the Sudeten Germans wish to join the Third Reich or, if they remain within Czechoslovakia, such full rights as will enable them to create a National Socialist State within that State.

To interpret Herr Hitler's speech aright it is necessary to appreciate the circumstances under which it was delivered. It was the last day of the rally and the speech was delivered before the National Socialist Party after these same people had during the afternoon witnessed a striking display of the strength and efficiency of the German armed forces on the Zeppelin meadow. The setting was in all ways suitable for a power-politics speech.

While this may lead some to the conclusion that it was simply a demagogical speech, on the other hand the fanatical conviction in Herr Hitler's tone as he emphasized his determination to protect Germans' kin across the Bohemian frontier should leave no one in doubt as to his attitude in this matter, especially as Czechoslovakia is also "a stone in the way" of the Reich's southeastern European policy. Further, every word of this speech, when carefully read, was confirmation, though in stronger terms, of earlier statements made both in the Reichstag and elsewhere.

The wording of this speech may in some respects sound vague to democratic countries that analyze the whole speech logically. Be that as it may, it is certainly logical enough to the German National Socialists. It is the language of the new armed Germany, which feels it is powerful enough to enforce its racial theories (number one of the National Socialist program) even though State frontiers stand in its way.

justice and injustice and goes on to say, "Hitler's speech contains no demands that cannot be settled in a peaceful manner."

Hungary long has been interested in the nationalities problem of the Czech State. Year in and year out Hungary has vainly demanded recognition of rights contained in Wilson's Fourteen Points.

The tone of Herr Hitler's speech is admitted to be extremely sharp but his declarations it is felt here, did not exclude the possibility of a peaceful understanding. In this sense, it is held, Herr Hitler contributed to the maintenance of peace. In Rumania both press and public opinion were reserved. Placed between the two empires of Russia and Germany and far from any powerful ally, Rumanians are fully conscious of their position and they are facing that danger with a lack of internal unity. The Bulgarian press and Government are neutral, but the masses of the people ardently sympathize with the Czechs. Yugoslavia has a precarious internal situation. The Government is for neutrality but the great majority of Serbs fanatically sympathize with the Czechs, while the Croatians are inclined to welcome any event that would give them an opportunity of revising their present relations with Belgrade.

Hungarian Press Approves, Rumania Reserved on Hitler

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Sept. 13—The Hungarian morning press with almost complete unanimity approves Reichsführer Hitler's demands for self-determination for the Sudeten Germans. The Pester Lloyd which may be considered to reflect the attitude of the Government shares Herr Hitler's indignation at Prague for ordering the mobilization of May 21 and declares that the present issue is purely a question of

to—or from—
CALIFORNIA
and Mexico by Sea
17-DAY CRUISE-VOYAGES VIA THE PANAMA CANAL
Five comfortable sister-ships. All outside rooms, many with bath. Air-conditioned dining rooms. Broad, sunny sports decks. Outdoor pools. Interesting ports.
Westbound: Baltimore, Cristobal, Balboa, Acapulco, Mexico, Los Angeles, San Francisco. Eastbound ships call at Havana, omit Baltimore.)
SATURDAYS FROM NEW YORK
(5 Sailings every 6 Weeks)
s.s. City of Los Angeles
s.s. City of San Francisco
s.s. City of Newport News
s.s. City of Norfolk
s.s. City of Baltimore
For details ask your TRAVEL AGENT
10% reductions on round trip
$160.00 up
$150 up, some seasons
Panama Pacific Line
UNITED STATES LINES CO., Gen. Agents
One Broadway, New York

FORESIGHT

Foresighted people tarry at The Taft for comfort, service, convenience and economy!
2000 ROOMS WITH BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50
HOTEL TAFT
Alfred Lewis, Mgr.
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK
• AT RADIO CITY •

Dickens Miniature, Believed Earliest, Portrays No Beard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The earliest known portrait of Charles Dickens is now on view in the library of Dickens House, 48 Doughty Street, London. It is a miniature executed by Janet Barrow, an aunt on his mother's side, and it has been presented by the Comte de Suzannet, who has also provided the Dickens House with 45 letters written by the novelist to his sister, Georgina Hogarth.

Janet Barrow, née Janet Ross, was the wife of a newspaper reporter named Edward Barrow, and Dickens, who was a reporter and editor, as well as novelist, used to be a frequent visitor to the Barrow home.

Mrs. Barrow was an artist of whom Landseer formed a very high opinion, and after she passed on his sister, a Mrs. Mackenzie, purchased the Dickens miniature from Mrs. Barrow's daughter.

Dickens is always associated in people's thinking with a heavy beard. But in the miniature which forms his earliest portrait this distinguished feature has not yet given a hint of its arrival.

Monterrey Schools Open Playgrounds to Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—On recommendation of the recently created Municipal Committee for Infant Recreation, formed to keep children out of the streets and danger, and to give them places for safe, educational play and sport, all schools will throw open their yards to the public every afternoon, and Saturdays and Sundays, for the use of any children who wish to play and use the school playground equipment. City watchmen will be posted to see that no damage is done school gardens or property, and trained playground directors will be assigned each school after school hours, to oversee the play.

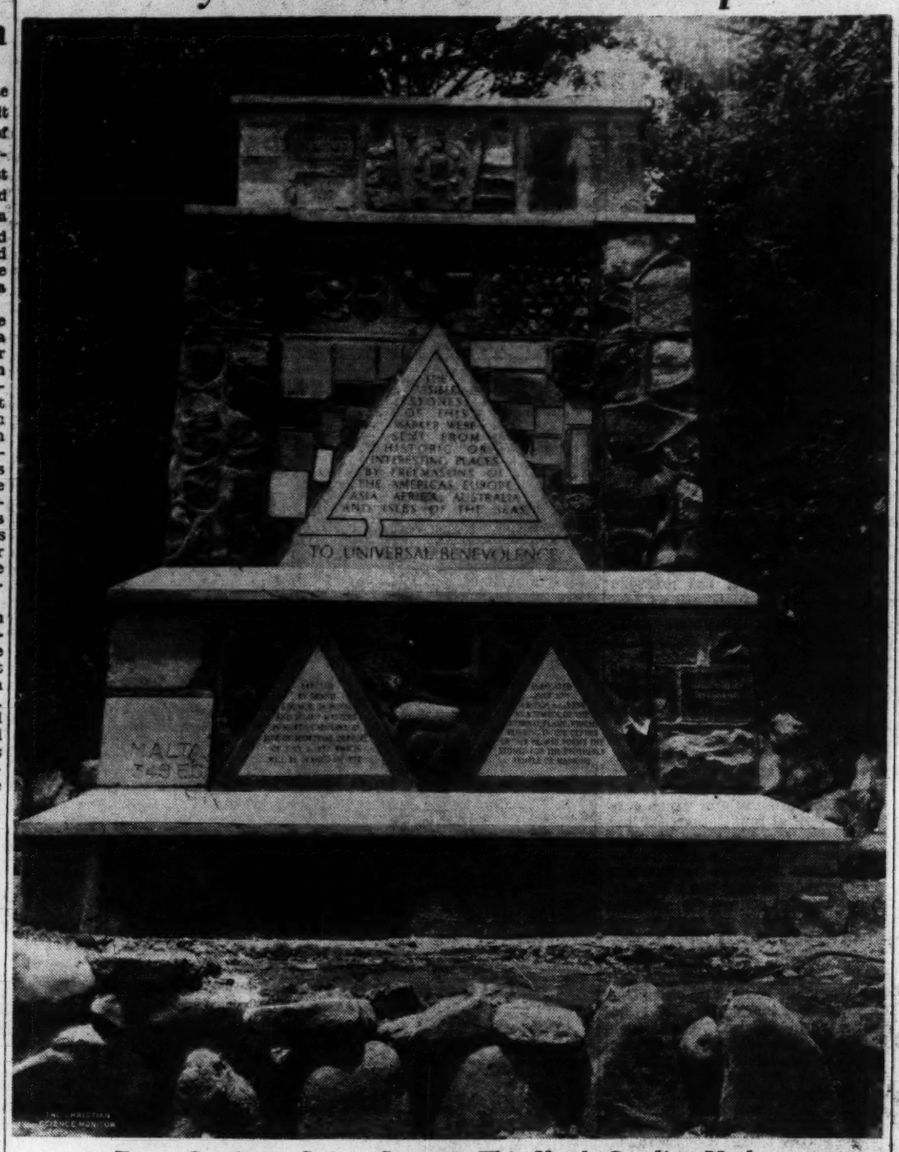
Already motorists report that there are fewer children in the streets, and no more accidents to children have been registered since the Committee began work.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

FOR BUSINESS OR PLEASURE OR Both

• When you travel French Line, you have the assurance of regular, dependable speed . . . friendly, alert service . . . an airy, spacious cabin . . . and food that is the delight of epicures. See your Travel Agent for reservations.
New York to England and France, and thus to all Europe: NORMANDIE, Sept. 28, Oct. 12 • PARIS, Oct. 4 • ILE DE FRANCE, Oct. 8, 26 • CHAMPLAIN, Oct. 22
Fly Anywhere in Europe via Air-France
610 FIFTH AVENUE (Rockefeller Center) NEW YORK CITY

Symbol of Masonic Friendship



Every Continent Sent a Stone to This North Carolina Marker

Of the 457 rocks, two are from President Roosevelt; others come from homes of Presidents Harding, Johnson, and Jackson, and the quarries of King Solomon.

Prominent Masons in all parts of world contributed; so did lodges of the organization, and high officials of the fraternal organization attended dedication.

Breathing Space Left by Hitler Is Hailed in France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 13 — Reichsführer Hitler's speech does not close the door to further negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Czechoslovakian problem, Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet today told members of the French Government at a special Cabinet meeting.

Despite its violent tone, Herr Hitler's final Nuremberg address contains no ultimatum, no outright demand for a plebiscite or for annexation of the Sudeten German region, French official circles point out. They declare that although Herr Hitler failed to say anything that would contribute to a peaceful solution he refrained from precipitating a resort to force.

His promise to respect the French frontier and his renunciation of Germany's claim to Strasbourg is genuinely welcome here. The fact that he said that German fortifications would not be completed until the beginning of winter is also emphasized in official quarters as a favorable factor, since it indicates that there will be time to continue the search for a compromise settlement.

On the other hand Herr Hitler's demand that the Sudeten Germans be given the right of self determination and his avowed intention of seeing that they get it aroused some apprehension in Paris.

In general there is a tendency for French opinion to swing almost exaggeratedly toward optimism. In well-informed circles, however, the opinion is that the speech provides Europe with a breathing space in which to continue efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of the problem.

Masonic Marker in Smokies Uses Varied World Stones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDENTON, N. C.—A 45-inch equilateral granite triangle is the keystone in a mammoth monumental marker erected by North Carolina Masons at the Black Camp gap entrance to Great Smoky National Park.

More than 457 separate pieces, representing nearly every type of stone in the world, are included in the marker, dedicated in the presence of Grand Masters of nine jurisdictions, Grand Officers representing six other Grand Councils, and Masons of importance from six other states. The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters in North Carolina had charge of the proceedings, dedicating the monument to "Universal Benevolence and Peace," and as "a symbol of eternal flame, which, burning in the depths of our hearts, forms the stones for the Brotherly Temple of Mankind."

President Roosevelt donated a stone from his Hyde Park estate and a brick from the White House offices which underwent remodeling. Stones from the birthplaces of former Presidents Jackson and Johnson are, also, in the marker, as is one from former President Harding's home at Marion.

A stone from the most eastern point of land in the United States was sent in by the lodge of Eastport, Maine; a quartz ballast rock used by ships in early days was sent by the fourth oldest Masonic lodge in the United States; another came from the Masonic Temple at Copenhagen; another from Sira Island's extinct volcano, near Aden, Arabia, where the Queen of Sheba first conferred with Solomon.

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut sent a cube of brownstone saved from a house located on the site of his State's library, while near the left of the center triangle is a crystal obtained 300 feet underground in the famous Bella Mar Caves at Matanzas, Cuba. One stone "extracted from an Egyptian pyramid" was forwarded by the Grand Secretary of the Cairo lodge, who, also, included a crystal from King Solomon's quarries at Jerusalem. A similar crystal is from Mt. Roraima, British Guinea's highest peak. Two others are from the rock on which Edinburgh Castle, Scotland, stands, as well as a slab of sandstone from the battlefield where General Custer was killed in Montana.

One of the most-prized emblems is a stone from St. Aspah Cathedral, North Wales, which was burned down by Owen Glyndwr in 1402. In the back upper panel, main tier, is a portion of the original "grave marker of Henry Price, first provincial Grand Master, of New England and later of North America, who lived in Boston in 1723. The stone came from the graveyard in Townsend, Mass. As a contrast another stone rests nearby from the "ole Swimmin' Hole," Brandywine Creek, Greenfield, Ind., made famous by the Hoosier Poet, James Whitcomb Riley. Next to it, is a stone from Texas' Alamo.

New York Masons sent a stone from the DeWitt House at Tappan, where Major André was ordered court-martialled, and near the spot where his execution took place. From Greensboro, N. C., came a stone from the birthplace of O. Henry. The Grand Lodge of Switzerland sent a pebble washed down from the Alps.

Thomas Poulter, a member of the Byrd expedition, sent a stone from Antarctica. From Pike's Peak came a slab, and another from the Portland, Maine, Headlight. Two stones from the Uintah Basin area of Utah, are supposed to be parts of petrified dinosaurs. Bishop James E. Freeman forwarded a block from the Washington Cathedral. A stone from inside the enclosure of Plymouth Rock was forwarded by the grand commander of the Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

A piece of Carrara marble salvaged from the famous Canova statue of Washington when the Statehouse of North Carolina was burned in 1831 was contributed by Gov. Clyde Roark Hoey.

Australia Sets £14,800,000 For Rearmament in 1938-39

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Australia's defense expenditure for 1938-39 is estimated at £14,800,000. It has been provisionally allocated between the services in the proportions of: Navy, £5,000,000; Air Force, £4,600,000; Army, £4,000,000; Munitions Supply, £1,200,000.

This estimate covers the first 12 months of Australia's revised three-year rearmament program, which will cost at least £43,000,000.

Last year's defense expenditure was £11,500,000 including £2,500,000 from loans.

The further increase of expenditure upon the Air Force is a notable feature of the proposed allocations. In the past three years, 42 per cent of the total defense expenditure was allocated to the Navy.

In the next three years, new expenditure on the Air Force will be £8,800,000, as against £7,750,000 on the Navy, and £5,500,000 on the Army.

"Singapore Base is the keystone of Australia's naval defense," Harold V. C. Thorby, Defense Minister, declared recently. He stated that the establishment of a £1,000,000 air base at Pearce (Western Australia) was planned. Fremantle, he added was one of the most powerfully defended ports in Australia. Capital expenditure on its seaward defenses has already amounted to £500,000.

Embassy Picketing: Test of Ban Filed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American Civil Liberties Union has announced it would contest the validity of the law passed by Congress last February prohibiting picketing within 500 feet of foreign embassies without a police permit.

Attorneys for the Union, holding the law is "unconstitutional on its face" and violates fundamental civil liberties, have filed a brief in behalf of four persons convicted of breaking the law last March. The defendants are members of the American League for Peace and Democracy and were among 39 persons arrested for picketing before the Austrian Legation and the German Embassy.

London Holds Crisis Still Serious

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 13—British ministers met today to consider Reichsführer Hitler's speech at Nuremberg and came to the conclusion that it had not in any way diminished the gravity of the crisis.

On the contrary incidents reported from Eger and Karlsbad today which are regarded here as directly due to the tone Herr Hitler adopted toward Czechoslovakia, have seriously aggravated position. Informed circles, however, hope there will be brought home to those concerned the paramount necessity of restraining instead of inflaming tendencies to lawlessness.

London finds Herr Hitler offered no concession and no practical proposal, and the hectoring tone of his remarks contrasted most unfavorably in the British view with the quiet dignity of the radio address of President Beneš of Czechoslovakia on the previous night.

The absence of any direct threat of intervention is regarded as something gained, though not very much.

Some observers derive encouragement from the fact that Herr Hitler declared negotiations between Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German leader, and President Beneš must continue. Others point out that he apparently now wants not merely 100 per cent of the original Sudeten demands for self-government on the lines of the Karlsbad eight points but a great deal more.

"Self-Determination" Obscure

It has to be stated in this connection, however, there is a difference of opinion as to what exactly the Führer meant by his reference to "self-determination" for the Sudetens. The German "Selbstbestimmung" is taken by some to mean the "right to secede"; by others, merely the "right to order their own destiny." Much depends on what Herr Hitler himself intends, and steps are to be taken to clarify the point.

The Czech note delivered to the Foreign Office yesterday by Jan Masaryk, the Czech Ambassador, conveyed the definite impression that the Czechs would fight rather than allow secession. Herr Hitler admittedly has not burned his boats but it is widely believed, especially by Continental observers, that he is leading toward an unequivocal demand for the incorporation of the Sudeten lands in the Reich.

Oct. 15, the day when the Henleinites plan to hold their own party Congress in Czechoslovakia, is seen as the key date in this connection.

German Alternatives

Meanwhile, Europe is evidently expected to resign itself indefinitely to the spectacle of 1,500,000 men under arms behind a frontier which another army of nearly half a million is doing its best to render impregnable. The alternative is that Herr Hitler's growing bill must be paid in full. If not, pressure of a German Army ready to pounce is to be continued.

Judging from accounts received here of the reception of Herr Hitler's speech outside Nuremberg the prospect does not seem much more inviting to the majority of ordinary German citizens than it does to the rest of the world.

Meanwhile, there are signs that the breathing space granted by Herr Hitler will be used, not only for pressing on with negotiations in Prague, but for consolidating the front of those who are opposed to the use of the mailed fist.

Reports come from Geneva that Russians and Rumanians have buried their ancient differences sufficiently to agree that neither would be neutral if Germany attacked Czechoslovakia. Similarly the French are not disposed to take at face value Herr Hitler's reiteration that he regarded the Franco-German frontier as definitive. They remember that Germany's best seller, "Mein Kampf," says, "The deadly enemy of the German people is now and forever will be France."

Polish Uncertainty

Poland is not much more convinced than France of the sincerity of Herr Hitler's promise never to meddle with their frontiers.

Though no word comes from Signor Mussolini as to which way he would swing, it is worth pointing out that the very day that Herr Hitler spoke, copies of a pamphlet called "Don't Forget the South Tirol" by Hans Fingeller were being distributed through the Post in London.

It is not yet clear how far concerted action is possible. The chief responsibility for organizing it lies with Britain, but the British Government has not decided yet to give the lead that many European countries are hoping for.

Joint Warning Urged

Meanwhile the Laborites are urging a joint demarche by Britain, France, and Russia warning Germany are settled on these lines it will pave the Czechs. But traditional hostility to the Bolsheviks in the ranks of the Conservatives makes the Government reluctant to take such a step. On the Right there is still some support for the secession idea and the Daily Mail says cautiously "if such a suggestion is made it must be met in the most reasonable spirit by the interested powers and be given a most thorough examination."

Practically the whole of Europe, however, opposes secession on the grounds that it will lead to long periods of unsettlement, involving every country in which there is a German or any other minority.

It is in fact wholly impossible to have all-Germany on one side of a fence and all other nationalities on the other. Therefore the ultimate solution, it is felt, must surely be one whereby every citizen of each State is able to live there contentedly whatever his nationality may be. If the Sudeten problems is settled on these lines it will pave the way for a real peace.

Czechs Declare Martial Law In Eight Sudeten Districts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — A marked change has come in the attitude of the Prague Government following Reichsführer Hitler's speech on the Sudeten Germans yesterday.

The Czech Government has declared martial law in eight Sudeten districts including Karlsbad, Eger, Falkenau, and other places where according to the Government's communiqué, serious disturbances, involving fatalities in most cases, have occurred and where the police have been defied, State Authority insulted and public property destroyed. The Government has also made it clear that it intends to defend law and the constitution by all means at its disposal whatever the consequences.

Where formerly great care was deliberately exercised by police to avoid anything that might complicate delicate negotiations under foot, the full authority of law is now to be employed irrespective of nationality. It is hoped, however, these stern measures will prevent further irresponsible action.

Seven members of Sudeten party delegation, including Konrad Henlein, and Dr. Frank Schicketanz, who are ba from Nuremberg, moved to I to study developments of a in Sudeten areas. Negotiations have had to be broken off for the time being with the Government.

Prager Presse, which represents the official point of view, departs from its usual reserve in this morning's leading article. After pointing out that the German Chancellor's speech did not observe the usual forms in reference to the heads of other States, it goes on to say, "The Reich Chancellor's speech is based on a false premise, as it makes statements that Germans in Czechoslovakia are oppressed, and out of this alleged oppression infers the right of the German Reich to interfere in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia," although the nationality problem, it says, is an internal affair of this State, to be solved according to its own laws and interests.

Campaign of Deception

Herr Hitler's accusations of oppression of Germans here, it continues, can only be explained by his having fallen a victim to that campaign of deception which has for years been aimed at putting Czechoslovakia in a false light. The world, it maintains, is able to form its own judgment on the events in Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovak Government is now, as before, ready to reach an honorable agreement, said the Prager Presse, but it demands on the other hand that an end should be made to Germany's attitude toward this State—to the way in which a State with five times the population has for three years attacked a little neighbor State, with every means of distortion, as a "Bolshevized land" and an "outpost of Bolshevism."

Czechoslovakia finds its will for friendly co-operation answered by speeches like those of Field Marshal Hermann Göring, Rudolf Hess, Deputy Leader of the National Socialist Party, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, and latterly, as a climax, that of Herr Hitler in Nuremberg. This speech, the article concludes, does not create the foundation for a lasting and honorable peace which Czechoslovakia and its friends wish for.

Prager Tageblatt remarks that it is the strongest speech ever heard from Nuremberg and strengthens the impression current abroad in some quarters that Herr Hitler is being kept from knowledge of the true state of affairs in Europe. The newspaper notes, however, that despite the attack, negotiations have not been broken off as yet, although other factors in the European scene have crystallized considerably between the opening and closing of the Nuremberg Congress.

This paper comments too on Herr Hitler's obvious indignation against England, although the latter country has helped the Sudeten Germans achieve immense success in their demands. This suggests, according to the Tageblatt, the conclusion that Germany may have other interests beside the question of Gau (district) autonomy for the Sudeten Germans.

Sudeten View

The Zeit, Sudeten organ, described in detail the "spontaneous" demonstration of joy all over the Sudeten area at the Führer's speech.

Further Incidents

Opinion here is that incidents are likely to occur in Sudeten areas, probably on a much larger and more organized scale, after the strong promises of support given by Herr Hitler. Such incidents may change the situation overnight, if police have to interfere to restore order and they may be advanced to justify the immediate demands on the part of the Sudetens for a plebiscite. Actually frontier incidents started immediately following Herr Hitler's speech, some fatalities being reported here. Such incidents were expected to follow swiftly with the intention of justifying German "intervention."

It remains to be seen whether Herr Hitler's determined championship of self-determination rights of Sudeten Germans will alter the course of negotiation here. Neither the Government nor the Sudeten Party have so far announced that negotiations have been broken off. The Government is said to be adopting a waiting attitude, although it is fully expected that measures will shortly be announced for restoring order in the Sudeten areas if continued clashes should make it necessary. At present there is a great unity among the whole Czech Government press which is attempting to bridge the political difficulties at a moment of national danger by the exchange of articles between politicians of different views. The man in the street is resigned and is prepared to go the whole way if necessary to resist the aggression which seems to him to be almost inevitable after the Nuremberg speech.

The strong protest of Jan Masaryk, Czech minister at London, against the German plebiscite plan meets with unanimous approval here where it is considered self-evident that no plebiscite could be permitted.

Texans Nip Garner Boom for President

BEAUMONT, Texas (AP)—A resolution boosting Vice-President Garner for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1940 was defeated at a meeting Sept. 12 of the Executive Committee of Texas Young Democrats.

The vote was announced as 9 to 6. Several of those opposing the resolution said they took that position because the constitution of the organization forbade indorsement of any candidate.

Some advocates of the resolution said, however, they believed it was turned down because the committeemen felt it might be embarrassing to President Roosevelt.

PWA Dead Line Near

WASHINGTON (AP)—Public Works officials said Sept. 13 they expected an additional 2,000 applications before the Sept. 30 dead line for filing of requests for funds.

This would bring the 1938 total of non-Federal projects to 6,999 and the number of both Federal and non-Federal projects to 7,953.

EAST CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK
Over 80 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
Sept. 15

"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"
KINDERMANN
FIREPROOF
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Coast to Coast
MOVING
PACKING
SHIPPING
in Lift Vans
to any part of U. S. and foreign countries
Silver Vault
RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
Webster Avenue at 170th Street
Tel. JErome 7-0194, New York City
Correspondents in All Cities
Established 44 Years

Old-fashioned Preserves
are easy to make in a streamlined kitchen. So hunt up your grandmother's prize recipes. You can rely on Monitor advertisers for the kettles and jars, sugar and spice you need.

Distinguished among the World's Finest Hotels
Spaciousness of Rooms Thoughtfulness of Service
Luxuriousness of Appointments
Distinction of Atmosphere Convenience of Location
Please write for illustrated brochure
The BILTMORE
David B Mulligan President
MADISON AVENUE AT 43RD STREET
Adjoining Grand Central
NEW YORK

Provincial France a Mosaic Of Old and New in Industry

The Forgotten Frenchman
Second of Three Articles

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AVIGNON, France — Sheltered from the hot southern sun by the high stone walls of this old fortified town, I came upon provincial France hard at work.

I saw him just as I came in an ancient gate by the bank of the river. At first I could not make out just what he was. Seated comfortably on a low stool in the shadow of the wall, he was pumping vigorously at a primitive pair of bellows which fanned a little fire of a few coals nestled in a small hole scooped out of the cobblestone street. By his side were a few pans and a bucket of water.

Then I realized: here was a real French tinker. Not the usual salesman of pots and pans, but a genuine artisan who re-tins or re-plates spoons, forks, and kitchen utensils.

"Oui! Monsieur," he amiably responded to my "bonjour" and my query as to his profession. "I am a tinker (rétameur). My father was a tinker of Avignon before me, and so was his father before him."

"But," I asked, "haven't you a shop somewhere?"

"But no!" he laughed. "This is all the shop I need. For 20 years I have carried on my work right here in this very spot; and my father did the same, a few yards farther along the wall, around the next bend.

From the Middle Ages

Twenty years of contented labor re-plating old tin spoons! It sounds medieval—and so it is.

My tinker was a talkative man. He took me to his house a few yards away and introduced me to his daughter, who was attending school and keeping house, and his son, whom I recognized as the bellboy at my hotel.

Unless one has seen these houses in the provincial towns of France, one can hardly conceive of their primitive character. There are none of the modern comforts and conveniences which nearly every American takes for granted and which Parisians proudly proclaim that they possess. Water has to be sought at the public tap on the street corner. Only the more prosperous houses can boast of a cold-water tap in the kitchen and perhaps, in the larger towns, electric light. Naturally my tinker family could not aspire to these heights, since he earned but a few francs a day—8 or 10 usually, sometimes as much as 15 (45 cents) and very often nothing at all.

Happy With Little

"Oh, but I love this work!" he protested, when I asked, as diplomatically as possible, why he did not get work, at much higher pay, in a near-by factory.

"I know that I do not earn much, but I am happy; our needs are few. The boy earns spending money at the hotel. Only I'm afraid he has no desire to carry on my work. He wants to run a hotel when he grows up. It's the movies, you know. They put ideas into people's heads. Still, I haven't quite given up hope that, when he is a bit older, he may change his mind."

Not all France's provincial artisans are so unprogressive. Near my hotel was a carpenter. Inside his small, one-room shop, the latest modern lathe was humming. The carpenter and his son were busy making iceboxes. Business, he said, was good, not only because summer was coming, but because the recent labor reforms and resultant price increases in France—(retail prices have risen more than 50 per cent in two years) had raised the production costs of the big factories so much that he was now able to meet their competition successfully with his own handmade product.

The artisans, working alone or with their families, have no 40-hour week, no minimum wages scale, no paid vacations such as the Blum reforms introduced into industry, generally. The result has been to revive, temporarily, the numerous French artisans who, previously unable to compete with the mass production of the large factories, were being gradually forced out of business.

Pre-eminently French

There is something pre-eminently French about these little artisan shops. Out of an industrial population of 6,180,000 only 4,027,000 (69 per cent) are regular salaried workers. There are more than a million workers on their own—that is, for the most part, artisans, and nearly 700,000 proprietor-employers, nearly four times as many proportionally as in England.

But the industrialization of France's economic life has gone swiftly in the last 10 years. Certain Provinces are, in fact, already completely industrialized.

Not far north of Avignon is Lyons, center of the silk industry. This is a peculiarly French affair, intermediate between the artisan and the factory laborer, for the workers in the silk mills are highly specialized men and women. At present, however, the silk goods industry is in serious difficulties and unemployment is a grave problem. In 1932, the annual turnover of the silk goods trade of the Lyons district amounted to nearly 5,000,000,000 francs. In 1937, it was less than 1,500,000,000 francs.

Many Factories Closed

Of the 360 factories in the region, most of which produced women's silk dress materials, nearly a hundred are closed, and the others are working only part time, far below capacity. Up to 1932, more than 80 per cent of the output of these factories was exported, most of it to Britain and America. International trade restrictions cut down exports a great deal, and then the increased production costs in France finished the job.

The real industrial districts of France are in the north. Flanders, in the northwestern corner corresponds to the mill towns of New England in America or Lancashire in Britain. Lille and Tourcoing are big woolen and cotton textile centers. Farther east in Picardy and Lorraine, are the mining districts with their iron and steel mills. Metz is the French Pittsburgh or Birmingham, while the whole northern region closely recalls the industrial sections of Pennsylvania.

There is no use trying to ignore the fact that this is no longer the "pleasant land of France." It is a rather dreary, gray province, very flat for the most part, except for the hills of Lorraine. The manufacturing cities and towns are quite frankly ugly.

Pink to Deep Red

It is in this northerly factory region that Socialism and Communism have their strongest hold on the people. In the smiling south, the Frenchman is inclined to be a purely theoretical "pale pink" revolutionary, mainly from an excitable Latin temperament. In the north on the contrary one finds a deep red anti-capitalism.

Typical of these industrialized French laborers was the worker with whom I talked who put the blame for his present troubles—high cost of living and part-time unemployment—on the former Premier and Socialist Chieftain, Léon Blum.

"The whole trouble is that Blum didn't go far enough or fast enough," he grumbled. "He should have begun, back in June, 1936, when he first took office, by more revolutionary changes. He should have broken the back of the capitalist system by nationalizing all the key industries—the banks first of all, then mining, electricity, transports, and so on. As it was, he was too timid, and allowed the 200 families, the moneyed powers, to get back their grip. Then, by fall, it was too late. Blum's government needed money, and he had to eat out of the banker's hands."

"What do you think ought to be done about it now?" I asked.

"Oh, it's pretty late to do much good now through politics and Parliament," he replied glumly. "I'm just about convinced that the only hope now is a real revolution, an overturning which will throw out all the politicians and let the workers run things directly, in a sort of democratic corporatism. Those lawyers and school teachers in the Chamber of Deputies don't know what it's all about. Why, most of them have never really worked with their hands at all!"

This was a keynote I often heard struck among the people all over the Provinces: a deep discontent with the "professional politician." It seems to me indicative of a significant trend of thought which will be discussed in another and concluding article.

Grandeur and Simplicity in the French Scene

Centre National d'Expansion du Tourisme; Mallory Browne

Contrasts Which Give Tourists Pause

Below Carcassonne, the Capital of the Department of Aude, is a small French farm. The tinker of Avignon is shown in the lower view.

'Hillbilly' Runs For N. J. Sheriff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J.—Apparently inspired by the success of W. Lee O'Daniel in the Texas gubernatorial campaign, James J. Farley, Newark lawyer, is campaigning for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff in hillbilly style, and his farmer-clad band is using "Old Zip Coon" for a campaign song.

"Sure I'm a 'hillbilly,' a Forest Hillbilly," said Mr. Farley, referring to his residence in the fashionable Forest Hill section of Newark. "My campaign slogan is 'Make Everybody Happy.' Of course, we're going to have a real administration, too. We're going to drive bandits out of Essex County."

Despite the hillbilly stunt, Mr. Farley declared there was a serious side to the campaign.

"My real campaign slogan is, 'A Legal Mind for a Legal Office,'" he added. "I've been a regular Democrat—an active Democrat—all my life."

Mr. Farley is a civil engineer and was a major in the United States Army. He is running as an independent against the regular Party slate.

The present Sheriff is James A. McRell, former Newark Police Chief and a Republican. It has been years since a Democrat was elected to the Sheriff's office in Essex County.

Planes Are Used To Aid Quebec's Resource Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A survey of Quebec's economic resources is now being undertaken. Airplanes are being used in the survey and photographing of forestry resources in order to compare the cost for a given number of acres that way and the cost of ground work for the same area. When the cost data is available it is the intention of the Quebec Government to ask for the co-operation of Ottawa in this forestry work.

There are six groups of men, exclusive of the administration, at work on the forestry survey. A staff of men is engaged in soil analysis throughout the province. Two groups of men are making a study of the province's domestic arts and handicrafts.

A fine arts section is cataloguing the treasures in the Province's old churches and old buildings, many of these edifices themselves being treasures. Another section is taking an inventory of the provincial archives and libraries. Much of the information secured is of inestimable aid in Quebec's efforts to attract tourists to this province.

New Jersey Fights For Air-Mail Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J.—Appointment of a State Committee of 100 to oppose the campaign by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, of New York City, to take away from Newark its official designation as eastern air mail terminus and confer it upon North Beach Airport, Quenes, N. Y., was announced by Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein, Sept. 13.

The Mayor said the Committee would undertake a mail campaign to show public officials throughout the country "the advantages of Newark Airport over North Beach."

Glacial Age

The duration of the glacial period is estimated to be at least 500,000 years.

Nice Quiet Spot in World All Atlantic Commuter Asks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Since June, John Dolanchuk has been commuting back and forth across the Atlantic Ocean as "a man without a country," and today it appeared probable that he would continue chalking up thousands of miles in his travel book before the nations of the world decide just who shall accept him as its own.

Born in Hatna, which was Austrian territory until the close of the World War, but now is part of Rumania, the countryless man is being held by United States Immigration officers here pending a solution of his nationality problem, admitted to be one of the most perplexing on record.

Rumania, where Mr. Dolanchuk normally would live, doesn't want to repatriate him on the grounds that residents of the territory it acquired from Austria should have filed applications for citizenship prior to 1933. Mr. Dolanchuk did not comply with the order, so why should he be admitted? officials there asked.

Because the wandered once was an Austrian, perhaps he might be allowed to live in that country—that is, if Austria were in existence. But Austria now is part of Germany, and when Mr. Dolanchuk applied for admission there, Reich immigration officials turned him back toward America. They didn't want him either, and neither does the United States. In fact, Federal officials will seek to obtain a Rumanian visa for him so it can discharge its guest as soon as possible, they said.

Meanwhile, the visitor is under guard to prevent escape and further complications.

All the trouble started last June when M. Dolanchuk entered the United States from Canada, where he had lived since 1913. It was his intention to go to South America, but he stowed away by mistake on the steamship Manhattan, of the United States Lines, and was carried to Havre, France. Upon arriving there, French authorities would not let him land, and he was returned here on the steamship Roosevelt.

American officials promptly interned him on Ellis Island, but in a short time he was released to be sent again to Europe for an unsuccessful appeal to the Rumanian consulate in Hamburg, Germany. Mr. Dolanchuk had no better success with Reich officialdom, so the steamship company brought him back to America for another try at cutting bureaucratic red tape.

As for the traveler, he wants neither Germany nor Rumania for a home, but would like to go to South America. However, any quiet spot would do, just so long as he could stop traveling, Mr. Dolanchuk said.

Handcuffs Tie Actor's Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13—The audience at a recent amateur play here was treated to some unprogrammed action when the "villain" had to be rushed to the Chester Police Station to get a key to his handcuffs.

"Police Inspector" William Bell handcuffed "Villain" William Thomas during the second act of "Night Must Fall," being given at the Swarthmore Golf Club. When the moment came to release the "prisoner," however, it was discovered that the key had been forgotten.

The curtain was dropped in the excitement. Since the hand-cuffed player was a necessary part of the third act and would look strange making love in handcuffs, it was decided to rush him to police headquarters.

The audience waited patiently until the Chief of Detectives found a key to fit and the actors returned to their acting.

Democrats Report $563,374 Receipts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Democratic National Committee reported to the clerk of the House on Sept. 12 it received contributions totaling $129,511 from June 1 to September 1. This brought its receipts for the first eight months of 1938 to $563,374.

Last week the Republican National Committee reported receipts of $788,185 for the Jan. 1-Sept. 1 period.

The Democratic Committee listed expenditures of $123,932 for June, July and August, making $550,116 for the first eight months. Republican expenditures in the eight months period totaled $794,459.

The Democratic committee reported a cash balance of $13,258 and unpaid obligations aggregating $86,001 on August 31.

Receipts included cash contributions of $30,090, Jackson Day dinner profits of $23,575, Jeffersonian campaign collections of $19,371 and loans totalling $55,000.

The committee reported borrowing $50,000 from the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York and $5,000 from L. W. Robert, Jr., of Washington.

Tri-State Compact Is Urged To Control Salmon Fisheries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Oregon—Legislatures of Oregon, Washington and Idaho should enact interstate compacts establishing a joint Columbia River fishing commission, on which the Federal Government should be represented, which would have sweeping powers of control of commercial fishing operations in the Columbia River, it is declared in a report of the State Planning Board made public here recently.

The report, entitled "A Study of Commercial Fishing Operations on the Columbia River," was made at the request of Governor Martin, in order that people of the State should be fully informed on this problem. The report is seen as particularly timely, since an initiative measure to prohibit taking of salmon from the Columbia by fixed gear will be on the Oregon November ballot.

First duty of the proposed interstate-governmental commission it is held would be to launch studies and surveys that would determine the relative merits of different gear for taking fish, with the objective of perpetuation and perhaps increase of the various runs. Pending completion of these comprehensive studies the report contends the Joint Three-State Commission should have power to regulate commercial fishing on both sides of the Columbia River, as well as ocean troll fishing for salmon, and should institute such temporary measures as may be necessary to prevent further depletion of the salmon runs.

Every attempt to curtail stream pollution should be made, not only by the commission, but by people of the State, the report emphatically states. The rights of sports fishermen, especially where the steelhead is concerned, should also be considered.

Statistics quoted by the report show that, while fluctuating, the annual catch of salmon is decreasing rather than increasing. For Oregon and Washington the total in 1928 was 27,997,894 pounds; in 1930, it was highest at 28,886,670 pounds, and in 1937 was 25,895,882 pounds.

The year 1936 was low with 22,913,400.

Nazi Putsch Fizzle Ousts Chile's Cabinet

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—The Chilean Cabinet resigned Sept. 12 as an aftermath of the unsuccessful Nazi putsch of Sept. 5.

Luis Salas Romo, Secretary of the Interior, resigned and other Cabinet Ministers followed him.

Leader of Get-Out-Vote Club Finds Poll Tax Is a Barrier

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—When Washington correspondents want to know anything about state election laws or presidential votes they seek out Simon Michelet, a Washington lawyer, who calls himself President of the "National-Get-Out-the Vote-Club."

As a matter of fact, the club is a one-man show. Mr. Michelet is the whole thing. Interested in politics even before the days when he was secretary to Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, he decided that "a private citizen can serve his country without any tail feathers." So he started a personal drive to get more Americans to vote.

The national "voting efficiency" when Mr. Michelet organized his National Get-Out-the-Vote Club in 1924 was only 53.7 per cent. That percentage of eligible voters actually cast valid ballots, he estimates. By 1936 that percentage had risen to 62.5.

But that is not good enough for Mr. Michelet. He is continuing to look into reasons why more Americans don't exercise the right of free suffrage when so many people of the world are being deprived of it today.

One group of considerable size doesn't vote, he has found, because it has either forgotten or can't pay poll taxes, still required by eight states as a voting prerequisite.

Sees End of Poll Tax

Mr. Michelet is confident the poll tax system is "cracking" now. Naturally, he is pleased with the blow President Roosevelt gave to it at his last press conference when he described such taxes as outmoded instruments for restricting the franchise, tracing their origin back to the early days of the Republic when only property owners were considered capable of casting a vote wisely.

The eight states still requiring payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting are all below the Mason and Dixon line. They are: Arkansas, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Tennessee. The tax ranges from $1 to $3, and in six of the eight states elderly voters are exempt.

Arkansas will vote in November on a proposal to repeal its poll tax. It was apropos that referendum that President Roosevelt made his denunciation. Florida abolished its tax just last summer.

It isn't the amount of the tax that's bad; it is what Mr. Michelet calls the "trick" of having it due six months or so before the election, when people aren't even thinking or talking politics. All he can see in it is an attempt of a few to hold the political power that is intended in a democracy for all.

One reason the poll tax has hung on so long in the South is because of the Negro vote. But the poll tax disenfranchises whites as well as Negroes. President Roosevelt said that because of the Virginia poll tax, only about one-third of the white population in that state votes.

Just how many voters are actually disenfranchised by poll taxes no one knows. Senator Carter Glass (D) from Virginia, author of the section of the Virginia Constitution imposing such a tax, says the President's estimate is overdrawn for his State. Not more than half the people who qualify by payment of the poll tax, actually vote, he says. What the country needs more than repeal of poll taxes, in his opinion, is a new tax to penalize the qualified voter who fails to exercise his right of suffrage.

Conservative estimates put the number of voters disqualified for non-payment of poll taxes at between 100,000 and 200,000 for the Nation as a whole.

Closely allied with the poll tax question is another, involving the right of paupers to vote. Though pauper disqualifications are of long standing, they have come into the limelight during the last few years through their relationship with the relief vote.

Not Confined to South

A demand was made just last week by Mrs. Sarah Oliver Hulswit, of Suffern, N. Y., chairman of an Anti-New Deal organization known as "Women's Rebellion, Inc." that WPA and relief recipients be kept from voting in the dozen or so states that bar paupers from the polls.

Disqualification of paupers has been criticized by at least two leading New Dealers—Secretary of Labor Perkins and WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins. Secretary Perkins said in 1934 that men were not individually responsible for their poverty and should not be punished for it. "An inheritance from the Elizabethan poor law" was the way she described these laws.

Since pauper laws generally have been held not to apply to relief cases during the depression, Mr. Hopkins has made no real fight against them.

Election law reforms such as these are largely non-partisan and are bound to go on no matter which party is in power if its chiefs are still interested in widening the scope of democracy in the United States. But whether such reforms are the province of the states and not the President as Senator Glass says, that is another question.

Pershing at Work On Early Memoirs

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gen. John J. Pershing, who celebrated his 78th birthday anniversary in Paris Sept. 13, has completed 90 per cent of his memoirs.

Capt. George E. Adamson, the General's aide at the War Department, said General Pershing took his manuscript to France with him.

He has been working on the volume for over three years and hopes to finish it early next year. It will take in his career up to the World War. In 1931 he wrote "My Experiences in the World War."

It is thought here the General may return to the United States next month without having been able to see American battle-monuments which he went to France to see. After coming back to Washington, General Pershing will go to Tucson, Ariz.

to NEW YORK
EVERYTHING IS NEAR THIS HOTEL
RADIO CITY . . ROXY . . CAPITOL . .
LEADING AMUSEMENTS . . RESTAURANTS
IMPORTANT BUSINESS CENTERS.
$2.50 DAILY ROOM & BATH SAME RATE FOR 1 or 2 PERSONS PER ROOM
HOTEL CHESTERFIELD
130 WEST 49th St. NEW YORK

When Visiting SYRACUSE make the HOTEL ONONDAGA your headquarters
Finest foods and most comfortable, up-to-the-minute accommodations to be found in Central New York are yours at the Hotel Onondaga in Syracuse.
Finest traditions, congenial atmosphere, and progressive management make The Onondaga a delightful place to stay, on a business trip or vacation tour.
HOTEL ONONDAGA Syracuse, N. Y.
L. W. Ostertock, Mgr.
The ONONDAGA SYRACUSE NY

SINCLAIR P.D. INSECT SPRAY
P. D. will keep your home free of pesky insects. You'll like its pleasant scent, too.
Sinclair P. D. is sold by grocery, drug and hardware stores and by Sinclair dealers.

EVENING CLASSES
LINCOLN SCHOOLS
Technical Institute
Programs of College grade in Chemistry, Aeronautical, Air Conditioning, Architectural, Civil, Diesel, Electrical, Mechanical, and Structural Engineering leading to appropriate diplomas.
Through cooperation with Northeastern University School of Business programs leading to B.B.A. Degree in Engineering and Business are available.
Classes open to men of all ages. Students may register for a complete program or individual subjects.
CLASSES BEGIN SEPTEMBER 19
Preparatory School
Accredited by the New England College Entrance Certificate Board.
Classical, Scientific and General High School Programs.
Preparation for College entrance by certificate or examination.
Classes open to men and women of all ages.
SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 26
Moderate tuition fees payable in installments
Registration now open for both schools. Catalogs on request.
340 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON Telephone KENmore 2177

You'll like HARTLEY'S IMPORTED MARMALADE

25¢

DID YOU EVER SEE THE SEA IN "OCTEMBER"?
September's last warm days and October's mellow 31 is the time of all times to be at these friendly hotels. Ocean Decks. Superb meals. Restricted clientele.
Leeds and Lippincott Company
CHALFONTE HADDON HALL
ON THE BOARDWALK
ATLANTIC CITY
A Christian Science church in our block

Let's GET ACQUAINTED!
MAIN DINING ROOM FEATURE
De luxe 7 course dinner $1
LUNCHEON 65¢
Here is a hotel which meets all the requirements for pleasant headquarters while in New York. 21 stories of modern hotel comfort. Every room with private bath and circulating ice water. Fine restaurant and popular priced coffee shop. Daily rates from $2.50 single, $4 double
HOTEL PARAMOUNT
44th STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Waterman's

gives you the peak value of all its 55 years of experience...a pen that has features of more expensive makes for
ONLY $3 Other pens from $5 to $250
MODERN STYLING..."Superstreamed". Modern colors. Grip fits your fingers.
CONSTANT INK CONTROL...One stroke fills pen. Fast-starting. Steady ink-flow. INK-WINDOW.
YOUR PENPOINT...Handcrafted, 14 kt., solid-gold, iridium-tipped points suit your writing.
Sold Everywhere
REMEMBER—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR WATERMAN'S INK

Hitler Speech Attacks Democracies

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 13 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler in his speech here yesterday attacked democracies, which he linked with Communism, assailed international Jewish intrigues, called Czechoslovakia an unnatural conglomeration and an oppressor, warned Britain and France that Germany will fight rather than surrender German "rights," and demanded self-determination for Sudeten Germans.

He said in part:

Czech Problem

This State (Czechoslovakia) is a democracy, that is it was established according to democratic principles. The overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of this State, without being asked, were just forced to accept the construction fabricated at Versailles and obey them (the Czechs). As a genuine democracy they began to suppress the majority of the inhabitants in this State, mishandle them, and take away their right to live.

Gradually it was attempted to impregnate the world with the conception that this State had to fulfill a special political and military mission. The former French Minister of Aviation, Pierre Cot, elucidated this recently. According to him Czechoslovakia in event of war is destined to attack German cities and industries with bombs. . . .

This task, however, stands in outright contradiction to the attitudes and interests of life and desire of a majority of the inhabitants of this State. Therefore a majority of the inhabitants must be silent. Any protest against their fate is an attack against the aims of this State therefore not in conformity with the constitution.

Political Exigency

This constitution, however, as it was concocted by democrats, is not based on rights of the people but on the political exigency of the suppressors which required a construction which gave the Czech people sovereign hegemony. Whoever opposes this conception is a "state enemy," therefore an outcast according to democratic principles.

The so-called state people, the Czechs, have thus been chosen by Providence, of which the former creators of Versailles availed themselves, to guard that no one would arise against this State.

But should some one of the majority of oppressed peoples raise a protest then he may be struck down or if necessary or desired, killed.

If this was a foreign affair which did not concern us we might just note it, as so many others, as an interesting illustration of democratic conceptions of peoples rights and self-determination.

But what imposes upon us Germans a participation in this problem is something wholly natural.

Among nationalities that are being oppressed in this state (Czechoslovakia) are 3,500,000 Germans, in other words as many people of our race as for instance Denmark has inhabitants.

Called Intolerable

Conditions in this State are, as is well known, intolerable. Here, politically, over 3,500,000 people are being robbed of their right of self-determination under the self-determination slogan of a certain Mr. (Woodrow) Wilson.

Economically, these people are being systematically ruined and doomed to slow extinction. The misery of Sudeten Germans is nameless misery. They want to annihilate them. Humanly, they are oppressed and humiliated in an intolerable manner.

When 3,500,000 members of a people of nearly 80,000,000 are not permitted to sing a song that the Czechs disapprove, when they are bloodily beaten just because they wear stockings Czechs dislike to see and when they are ill-treated because they use a salute that displeases the Czechs—although they only use it among themselves—when they are chased and persecuted like helpless animals for every manifestation of national life—it may all be to the worthy representatives of our democracies a matter of indifference. Possibly they may sympathize with it all because it is only a matter of 3,500,000 Germans.

Demands Change

I can, however, tell the representatives of these great democracies that it is not a matter of indifference to us and that if these tormented creatures cannot find justice and assistance themselves, they shall get both from us. The outlawry of these people must cease.

I have said so plainly in my speech of Feb. 20. It was a short-sighted construction of the Versailles statesmen when they created the abnormal structure of Czechoslovakia.

The order to assault and ill-treat millions of other nationalities could only be carried out so long as nations of the same kin were themselves suffering from the consequences of general world-mistreatment.

To believe that such a regime could go on without limits and forever is to labor under a hardly comprehensible delusion.

In my Reichstag speech Feb. 20 I stated that the Reich would no longer tolerate further oppression and persecution of these 3,500,000 Germans and I beg foreign statesmen to be convinced that this is not a mere phrase.

Endless Postponements

As you are aware, in Czechoslovakia after endless postponements of a plebiscite, at least communal elections were held. Even in Prague the untenability of the Czech position was recognized.

There were afraid of the unity of Germans and other nationalities. It therefore was believed special measures were needed to influence election results by the exercise of pressure.

The Czech Government's notion was that the only effective means would be brutal intimidation. For this intimidation a display of the material strength of the Czech State seemed called for.

Especially Sudetens were to be shown the power of the Czech fist in order to warn them against standing up for their national interests and voting accordingly.

Mobilization Denied

In order to make this display plausible in the eyes of the world, Beneš (President Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia) invented the lie that Germany mobilized troops and was preparing to march into Czechoslovakia. . . .

This campaign, which needed some moral justification for its aims, in its unscrupulousness did not even shrink from casting suspicion upon a great State, to alarm all Europe and if need be tumble it into bloody war.

As Germany had no designs and on the contrary was convinced that communal elections would confirm the right of the Sudeten Germans, the Reich's Government on its part did nothing.

This, however, was taken as an inducement to assert that, after nothing had happened, Germany had retreated owing to the determined stand of the Czechs and firm interventions by England and France. . . .

Precautions Taken

You will understand, my party comrades, that a great power can not accept for the second time such base interference. Therefore I have drawn the necessary consequences as a precaution.

I am a National Socialist and as such accustomed to strike back immediately against any attack. I know quite well that through leniency such an irreconcilable enemy as Czechdom cannot be reconciled but instead it will be incited to even greater arrogance.

The old German Reich can be a warning for us. In its love for peace it went to the limit of self-surrender and yet in the end it could not prevent war.

In recognition of these facts I decided May 28 on very severe measures:

Firstly, on my orders the strengthening of the army and an extensive increase in the airforce was begun immediately and executed.

Secondly, I ordered immediate extension of our fortification works in the west.

You may rest assured that since May 28 the most gigantic fortification works of all times have been under construction.

Fortification Works

At the western fortification works under way for two years there now are employed:

In Todt's organization there are 278,000 workers in all, in addition 84,000 workers, beyond that 100,000 men of the labor service and numerous army engineering battalions and infantry divisions. Not counting material delivered by other means of transportation, the German railways deliver approximately 8,000 freight cars daily. We are using 100,000 tons of gravel daily and the fortifications in the west will be complete before beginning of winter. Their defense capacities already are completely assured and completed. They consist of 17,000 armored and ferro-concrete works.

Behind this front of steel and concrete which has partly three lines and at certain points four, and up to 50 kilometers (about 30 miles) in depth, the German people stand armed. . . .

Attacks Democracies

It fills us with repulsion when we see how so-called international democrats, while advocating liberty, fraternity, justice, self-determination of peoples, etc., work hand in hand with Moscow bolshevism.

One may ask why we take so much notice of democracies and treat them so invidiously.

First, it is because we, as the attacked party, have to do so.

Second, because these phenomena in their effects are so disgusting.

Insincerity begins at the moment when democracies call themselves the rule by the people and decry authoritarian states as dictatorships. I believe I can truly say that in all the world today there are only two great powers who have a government backed by 99 per cent of the people.

What is posing as democracy elsewhere is mostly nothing but hoodwinking of public opinion through artful press, money, manipulations, cunning and utilization of results.

Attitude to World

How unreal the whole inner being of these democracies is is shown by the attitude they assume toward others, according to the circumstances, of course.

We see that inevitable despotisms of small countries are lauded to the skies when they fit into the democratic program; they even declare their readiness to fight for them when necessary; whereas, on the other hand, the greatest popular demonstrations of confidence in states that are unpalatable to democracies are passed over in silence, or else distorted or even turned into the contrary.

These democracies even exalt the Bolshevist form of government when it suits them politically, despite its mass shootings, executions, tortures, etc. . . .

Moscow Bolshevism is an honored ally of capitalistic democracy in the rest of the world.

Demand Rights

Things cannot go on like this. This is not a matter of mere words but of rights—violated rights. What Germans demand is the right of self-determination which every other people possesses, and no phrases.

Mr. Beneš has no business to make presents to the Sudetens—they have a right to their own lives the same as all other peoples. If democracies, however, should be of the conviction that in this case they must protect the suppression of Germans with all means, if necessary, then this will have the most serious consequences.

We have voluntarily assumed the heaviest sacrifices in renunciation so as to preserve the peace of Europe and smooth the path of reconciliation for nations. We have acted more than loyally.

Neither in press nor film nor on the stage have we made propaganda for contrary views. Not even in literature have we permitted exceptions.

In the same spirit I have made other offers to solve European tensions. They were rejected for reasons which to us remain incomprehensible. We have voluntarily limited our powers in an important region (Alsace-Lorraine) hoping we shall never again have to cross swords with the State concerned. (France).

Insists on Rights

I make the demand that suppression of 3,500,000 Germans in Czechoslovakia is to cease and that the free right to self-determination take its place.

We would be sorry if our relations with other European States would become clouded or suffer from this demand. But it would not be our fault.

On the whole it is a matter of the Czechoslovak Government to arrange affairs with authorized representatives of the Sudeten Germans and come to an understanding one way or other.

These democracies complain about the unbearable and horrible measures with which Germany and now also Italy are trying to rid themselves of Jewish elements.

In all these great democratic countries only a few people live within one square kilometer. In Italy and Germany, on the other hand, more than 140 live within the same area. Nevertheless, Germany without batting an eyelash once accepted for decades hundreds of thousands upon hundreds of thousands of these Jews.

Now when complaints finally are growing bigger and bigger and when the nation is no longer willing to permit herself to be bled by these parasites they (the democracies) begin to wail about it. These democratic countries, however, do not substitute a helpful act for their hypocritical attitude but on the contrary assert icily that naturally there is no room in their countries. . . .

The new Italian-Roman empire just the same as the new Germanic Reich is in reality a very old phenomena. One need not love them. But no power on earth can remove them.

Hitler Talk Heard By Sudeten Throngs

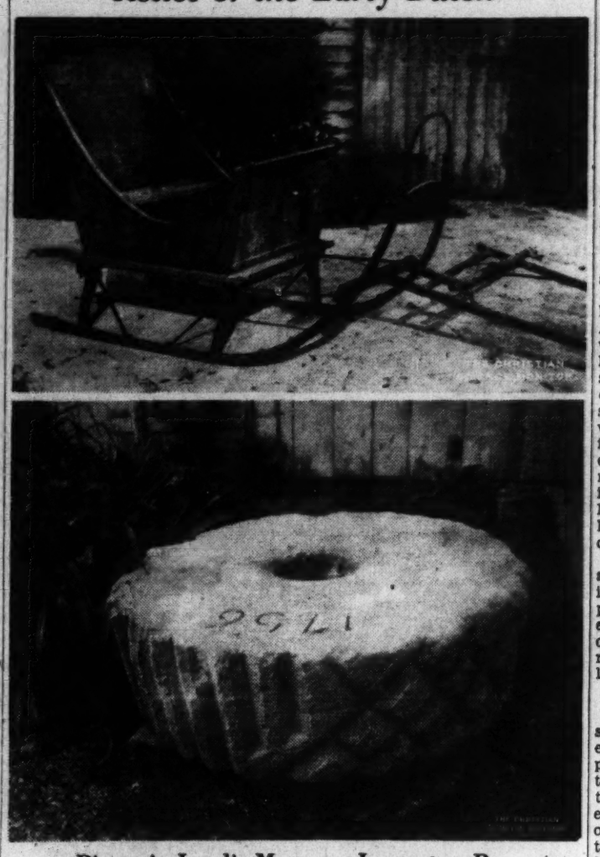
By the Associated Press

Prague, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 13

Reichsführer Hitler's 78-minute address before 20,000 persons in the National Socialist Congress Hall in Nuremberg yesterday was heard by practically the entire population of the Sudeten areas. In almost every town National Socialist sympathizers arranged meetings in halls and set up loudspeakers. The forbidden Horst Wessel song and "Deutschland über alles" were sung by the excited crowds. Despite a pouring rain, there were large numbers of impromptu parades. Forbidden Swastika flags were displayed in many houses.

The Czechoslovak Government, in view of the disorders following the Hitler speech, ordered the extreme penalty for disturbers of the peace in five Sudeten German communities.

Relics of the Early Dutch



Pieces in Landis Museum, Lancaster, Pa.

Top—An Old High-Back Sleigh With Offset Shafts. Bottom—Stone Edge Runner of a Tanbark Mill Near Lancaster Dating From 1756.

Museum of Old Dutch Pieces Grows From Brothers' Hobby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANCASTER, Pa.—Henry K. and George Landis, retired engineers, began collecting "Pennsylvania Dutch" lore and pieces as a hobby more than 20 years ago. Today they have a museum of 100,000 pieces from the early "Dutchland" settlements of Lancaster, Lebanon, Berks and Lehigh counties, and it is known to scholars and curators throughout the country as a source place.

The Landis' home, barn and three sheds at "Landis Valley," near Lancaster, are filled with items from public sales in the Dutch section which show how settlers lived and made their living here in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Three big Conestoga wagons, an Amish wagon, buggies, carriages and sleighs are in the museum's transportation section. Equipment of blacksmiths, wheelwrights, coopers, tanners, clock-makers, wood-turners, distillers, gunmakers, flax breakers, and fulling mills is in the industrial section.

The collection of household goods puts emphasis on kitchen rather than parlor, since the parlor was rarely used in those days. It includes eating utensils, chinaware, glassware, decorated tinware, "hope" chests, spinning equipment, crocheted samplers, butter molds, candle molds, lamps, lanterns, pewter ware, corner cupboards, kitchen dressers, bureaus, chests, drop-leaf and turn-top tables, flax breakers, spinning wheels, and candlesticks.

From the old blast furnaces and forges are big hammers, charcoal rakes, tongs, and even the ball and chains used on slaves at Poole Forge in 1750. In those days Negroes were brought as far north as Pennsylvania for the heavy forge work, while English and Welsh labor did the skilled work.

Millstones weighing as much as a half-ton stand in the yard, and the sheds are decorated with rescued weathervanes and wrought iron hinges of the rattail or butterfly types produced in the section.

Then the Landises have Indian war clubs, axes, tomahawks, totems, pipes, bone breastplates, beaded moccasins, and a library of 15,000 volumes which specializes in Indians, birds, and American humor.

Both Landises are bachelors, their "family" consisting of one dog and 11 cats. Tenant farmers manage their lands in "the valley," which leaves them free to read, repair their items, show the museum to visitors, and answer letters. Henry writes on antiques and "Dutchland" lore for periodicals, refusing money "so I can write what I please."

The philosophy back of their museum is that every man should have a hobby in his early years to give himself something to turn to when he retires. They like to show people through the museum because "people interested in things are interesting themselves."

Lore in the abstract is also important to the collector Landises, and they can play figmill, peg board, and other old Dutch games, and know song stories like "Rachel, Rachel" and innumerable Dutch proverbs.

Because the Landises never sell anything and envisage a permanent public museum in the valley, they receive widely varied gifts for their collection. It may be a slate fence post, a wooden shuttle, an early iron railroad torch, a set of old checks, watch chains, a Conestoga wagon ax socket, or a gold prospector's testing horn.

It matters nothing to the Landis brothers whether the item is worth $10 or 10 cents to other collectors or antique dealers. If it fits their study of Dutch culture, it has a place in the Landis Valley Museum, where the interest is in the common man and how he lived in early Pennsylvania "Dutchland," rather than the famous man.

"We're not hero worshippers," Henry Landis said.

TVA Sea Has Isle of Private Utilities

TVA: What It's Doing
Fourth of Five Articles

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. — Huntsville, with its surrounding county, is electrically an island of company operation in a TVA sea. As to how it stays that way there seem to be some slight differences of opinion.

There are in this small city perhaps 700 or 800 stockholders of the Alabama Power Company, and it was here that W. M. Stanley, Vice-President of the company, got his start. For years the stock of the company was considered such a stable investment that much of it was bought by widows seeking safety for their money. Wealthy and influential families in a town of textile mills were of the type likely to be identified with utility development. Now both groups of investors face loss if TVA competition forces the company into bankruptcy.

There are, in addition, probably about 125 employees of the company in Huntsville, since this is a division point for northern Alabama. Generally a high grade of workers, many of these men and their families have naturally taken an active part in local civic affairs.

Company Influence

Hence company influence is substantial. Moreover, while it does not exactly come under the head of company influence, the company's position has been protected by the fact that the City Council consists of eight veteran businessmen who, with only one or two changes, have run the city administration since 1927. When they took hold, the city was under a mountain of debt—a hangover from a small boom. By rigorous economy, operating the municipal services on 50 cents of the $1.35 tax rate and applying the rest to interest and debt retirement, they have largely pulled the city out. Now they simply cannot see the desirability of bonding the city heavily again, as some of their neighboring municipalities have done, to go into competition with the power company by building duplicate facilities that would not be needed if the power company and TVA should come to an agreement for transfer of properties and division of territory.

Council Stand Upheld

Three years ago an effort to recall the Council on the public power issue was defeated more than two to one. Since then the Council has been re-elected without an opposition ticket taking the field.

It may be the issues were a little confused then. Possibly some persons would have preferred TVA power but did not want it badly enough to throw over an efficient Administration and take chances on a new, untried City Council in order to get municipal power distribution. A number of citizens will tell you today that in their opinion if the question of TVA electric service were submitted to a referendum a majority of the people in Huntsville would be found in favor of deserting the company for municipal ownership and distribution.

But the probabilities are that TVA would have got in before now if the people, particularly the commercial and industrial customers, were not reasonably well satisfied with the company's service and rates. The Alabama Power Company, under pressure of the Alabama Public Service Commission, had been making rate reductions about every year and a half for a long time before TVA came into the field. One of the largest cuts resulted in extensive installation of electric water heaters after 1929. By order of the Commission a uniform statewide residential rate applies, beginning at $1 for the first 20 kilowatt hours per month and grading down through 4-cent and 2-cent rates to one cent a kilowatt hours over 200 kilowatt hours per month for consumers using water heaters or over 500 kilowatt hours per month for other customers. This is roughly a cent or more above the TVA residential rates.

But for commercial and industrial consumers the difference in bills between company power and TVA power is not great. In some instances the company's rate schedule is actually cheaper. The company's textile mill rate is from 1.10 to 0.85 cent per kilwatt hour. Then there is the factor of service. In Guntersville, where a complete municipal distributing system has been set up paralleling the lines of the power company, which still serves a small portion of the market, a certain druggist was an ardent TVA advocate. However, it is reported that after a few long interruptions of current that let the ice cream melt in the soda fountain he returned to company service.

In the matter of rural electrification the power company has criss-crossed Madison County, around Huntsville, with approximately 200 miles of country lines. This is a considerably larger mileage than exists in leading TVA counties but is attributable in part to the fact that Madison County is more populous and propertied than most of its neighbors in the valley. The first rural line in Alabama was constructed by the power company in this county, running south from Huntsville on the Whitesburg road.

A little farther in that direction today lies one of the tragedies of the hard-fought battle between TVA and the privately owned utility companies. The town of Guntersville, already mentioned, gives its name to one of the large dams yet to be completed on the river. Naturally enthusiastic, the town has already built a distribution system alongside that of the power company, where either system alone could adequately serve the community. Similar duplication of facilities and uneconomic cut-throat competition exists at Decatur, Hartselle and several other points, and is apparently about to be introduced at Scottsboro under a PWA loan and grant.

Planting 50,000,000 Trees Is Approved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 13

A fall tree planting program providing for the planting of 50,000,000 seedlings on 50,000 acres of unproductive public forest lands was approved this week by James J. McEntee, acting director of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Most of the trees will be planted in national forest areas which include millions of acres of waste lands which can be made productive by reforestation. The balance of the trees will be planted in state forests.

TVA Yardstick Measures Scenic Beauties of South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Almost unnoticed, as the national spotlight has swung to better-known phases of the power program of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the TVA yardstick has measured the abundant natural beauty of Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

After two years of work, a 222-page descriptive and pictorial inventory has been issued. It was prepared by the Department of Regional Planning Studies, headed by Earle S. Draper. It was printed by the Government Printing Office and is available from TVA at a dollar a copy.

The inventory cites the Act creating TVA as the authorization for the work. The Act empowered TVA to make plans for proper use, conservation, and development of the natural resources of the area. Mr. Draper and his staff consider scenery an important asset. They that "among its (the region's) many assets, none, perhaps, is more distinctive or potentially more valuable than the scenic quality of its mountains, streams, and forests. Scenery is as real and important a natural resource of the Tennessee Valley as are its soils, minerals, timber, or water power."

Analysis of Resources

The inventory is called the first step in an analysis of scenic resources and in working out plans for their use and conservation in accordance with Section 22 of the Act. Within one day's travel distance of the area are approximately 80,000,000 persons.

"The supplying of necessary services to those enjoying recreational advantages of the region is potentially an industry of the first magnitude," the inventory suggests. "From both social and economic standpoints, the wise conservation, development, and use of scenic attractions of the Tennessee Valley is a matter of vital concern to the region, and to the Nation of which it is a part."

Along lakes being created by TVA are large areas which also were bought. Those areas are being put to recreational use. One such an area, 4,592 acres adjacent to Norris Lake, Big Ridge Park has become a favorite playground.

A recreation lake was created at Big Ridge Park, with a 200-foot dam where it joins Norris Lake, so any drop in Norris Lake will not affect Big Ridge Lake. Big Ridge Lake, fed by springs, is at constant level. There are facilities for boating, swimming, fishing, horseback riding, picnicking, and hiking.

Nineteen vacation cabins were built, all of which have running water, electric hot plates, ice boxes, cooking utensils, dishes, bedding, and linen. Most of the cabins have shower baths. A group camp was also built, for organized groups up to 52 persons. In the group camp, which costs less than a dollar a week per person, are 13 cabins, a central dining and assembly building, and separate recreation areas, beach, and boat dock. East Tennessee farm women and 4-H girls were among groups which enjoyed the group camp this summer.

A picnic grove, with tables and benches, a shelter and more than 100 log seats, overlooks Big Ridge Lake. The nearby park lodge contains a lounge and dining facilities. A 10-acre playfield near the picnic area provides for group games. Two large parking grounds are near the picnic area and the playfield.

A trail for horseback riding and hiking leads around the lake and across the dam. Overlooking the Big Ridge dam, on the highest knob, is an observation point with a shelter.

Nature-Study Area

A peninsula is set aside as a nature-study area. It will be stocked with game and will remain undeveloped as a laboratory for the study of natural sciences. In order to protect game, the entire park will be fenced.

Another recreation area is Norris Park. In that tract of 3,887 acres are 25 cabins for vacationists, a tenting area, and picnic grounds. The tenting area and trailer camp are equipped with water, sanitary facilities, and electricity. On the east side of the lake are trails for horseback riding and hiking. On the west side, foot and bridle trails have been built, with several shelters which give views of the dam. From Reservoir Hill can be seen Norris Dam, the town of Norris, the Cumberland Mountains and, on very clear days, the Great Smoky Mountains.

More than 1,000,000 visitors a year are visiting the Norris Dam section, with its 705 miles of shoreline along a man-made lake.

Biscuit Manufacturers for Over 100 Years
W. & J. SIMPSON
LIMITED
The Biscuit Factory, Wakefield, England
Makers of the "Original"
THIN CAPTAIN BISCUITS
CABIN BISCUITS
GINGER NUTS
WALNUT GINGERS
STONEGROUND WHOLEMEAL WAFERS
Ask your Grocer for any of these lines, and if unable to supply, please write to the factory.

AVISONS'
156 KIRKGATE, WAKEFIELD, ENGLAND
Makers of the Celebrated Yorkshire Pork Pies.
From 2/6 to 8/6 each
Yorkshire Pork Sausage 1/2d per lb.
Yorkshire Polony 1/6d per lb.
Packed and Sent to Any Address Carriage Paid.

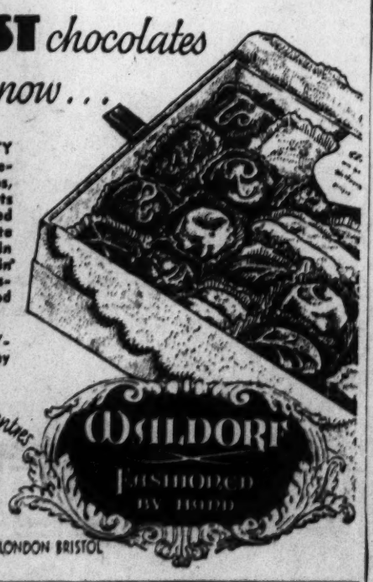
INCREASE Your business by means of intelligent Advertising. For all forms of Publicity — Folders, Booklets, Sales Letters, Press Advertising, etc., get in touch with
HESLOCK LTD.
REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS IN ADVERTISING
5 ST. PAUL'S ST., LEEDS, 1. PHONE 30447/9

HAMMOND'S . . . . EXTRA SUPER . . . . FINGERING . . . . WOOL . . . . .
An excellent yarn spun from British-grown fleeces; a yarn that will give absolute satisfaction both in wear and wash. Stocked in a big range of the newest plain colours and marls.
Per ounce 4¼d
HAMMOND'S LTD. IN PARAGON SQUARE, HULL

McLAREN are SOLE AGENTS for the famous PELTINVAIN ALL WEATHER COATS at 42-50 GORDON STREET GLASGOW

Bon Voyage
Say it with a gift selected at a Monitor-advertised shop which knows what travelers like!

Marshall & Snelgrove LTD
Distinctive Fashions and Fashion Accessories
BRANCHES AT
• LEEDS Bond Street and Park Row
• HARROGATE James Street
• SCARBOROUGH St. Nicholas Street
• SHEFFIELD 32, Fargate
• YORK 14, Lendal

The NICEST chocolates you'll ever know . . .
Just imagine — TWENTY novel and intriguing varieties in every box—Creams, Truffles, Marzipans, all sorts of exciting flavours, encased in the smoothest chocolate with the soft centres in brown cups and the hard in buff. Try Waldorf and discover how exquisitely good chocolates can be.
From your confectioners. 4/- per lb. If not in stock, they will obtain.
and so easy to choose the centres
4/- PER POUND BOX


MADE BY CARSONS LTD. GLASGOW LONDON BRISTOL

Your Motor Oil
"PISTONEEZE"
IT CAN'T FREEZE
IT CAN'T SEIZE
THE ONE OIL FOR ALL TEMPERATURES
Pronounced PISTONEEZE
John W. Miller & Son, Ltd.
Hillside Oil Works
Tel. Brighouse, Yorks. 23

Newcastle-on-Tyne, England
A 22/6 Stationery Cabinet for 17/6
CONTAINING
240 DOUBLE SHEETS
120 SINGLE SHEETS
stamped with address and telephone in colour and 300 ENVELOPES TO MATCH including die
Sample on request.
T. & G. ALLAN
BLACKETT STREET

Tuesday to Friday September 27th to 30th
MANNEQUIN PARADES OF COATS AND HATS
at 11:30 and 3 o'clock daily.
Affleck & Brown
OLDHAM ST. MANCHESTER 1

Cliftons CHOCOLATES are chocolates of outstanding quality
Obtainable at the Clifton shops in Manchester and district, Bolton, Blackburn, Preston, Carlisle, etc.

Woolen Harvest
There's a beautiful range of fabrics for autumn sewing
Those who make their own clothes, or who have them made to order, can give free rein to their designing skill, so varied and handsome are the new fall woolens. Many dry goods stores are advertising them in The Christian Science Monitor these days.

Binns for Removals to all parts of the world
ANY DISTANCE ANY LOAD KEEN CHARGES
ASK FOR ESTIMATES
Binns Limited
SUNDERLAND NEWCASTLE DARLINGTON W HARTLEPOOL MIDDLESBROUGH SOUTH SHIELDS DUMFRIES CARLISLE EDINBURGH

Western Paper Demands Clarifying of Contempt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — "Contempt of court" is being defined for newspapers in a local case whose defendants fined by the court vow to appeal to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary, for vindication of their editorial policy.

Freedom of speech, judicial supremacy and independence, guarantee of a fair and impartial trial, due process of law, and other constitutional concepts share importance with contempt of court in the case which may clarify rules for newspaper publishers throughout the United States as well as for those under the jurisdiction of the Superior Court here.

Contempt for this court was found by Superior Court Judge Emmett H. Wilson against the Los Angeles Times for publishing comment on several cases "pending." Fines totaling $1,050 were ordered, and appeal was announced by the defendant newspaper, its publisher, Harry Chandler, and its managing editor, L. D. Hotchkiss.

Times in Second Batch

Some months ago Presiding Justice Ruben Schmide of the 50-judge Superior Court requested the Los Angeles Bar Association to war against what he considered a wave of contempt expressions in the form of oral and written communications and newspaper editorials. The Bar Association represents more than half the members of the County's bar and attempts to speak for the American Bar Association as well.

Its special committee directed its first batch of citations against CIO affiliates in a maritime labor case in which Judge Schmidt had been subjected to alleged "pressure" from the labor side, including Harry Bridges. While action against Mr. Bridges has been delayed due to his absence from the court's jurisdiction, the Superior Court found the other defendants guilty. An appeal was denied by the Circuit Court of Appeals, but the California Supreme Court slated a hearing here for Sept. 19.

The next batch was directed against the Times, which the Association found to be alone among the several metropolitan dailies in indulging in "contempt." Judge Wilson ruled:

1. A case "pends" until sentence is pronounced and the case is open for modification, appeal, or rehearing. Just as a person in a courtroom could be ruled in contempt for speaking out of turn or disturbing or influencing the court illegaly, so is a newspaper liable while a case is "pending."
2. An editorial is in contempt if during a pending case it could influence a judge. The judge need not have read the editorial, and he need not be an "average or even strong" judge. He could be "weak," for all that matters is whether influence might have stemmed from publication. The editorial is in contempt even if the judge can never know whether he was unconsciously influenced by it.
3. Liberty of the press does not take precedence over the independence of the judiciary or over the constitutional guarantee for a fair and impartial trial.
4. For purposes of contempt, an editorial address to the public is an address to the court.
5. To be in contempt, an editorial must appear in the jurisdiction of the court. Any one of the editorials under question could have appeared identically as the opinion of a San Francisco newspaper, for instance, without being in contempt, for the San Francisco editor could not presume to influence the decision in that way with circulation concentrated away from this County.

Editorials on Local Cases

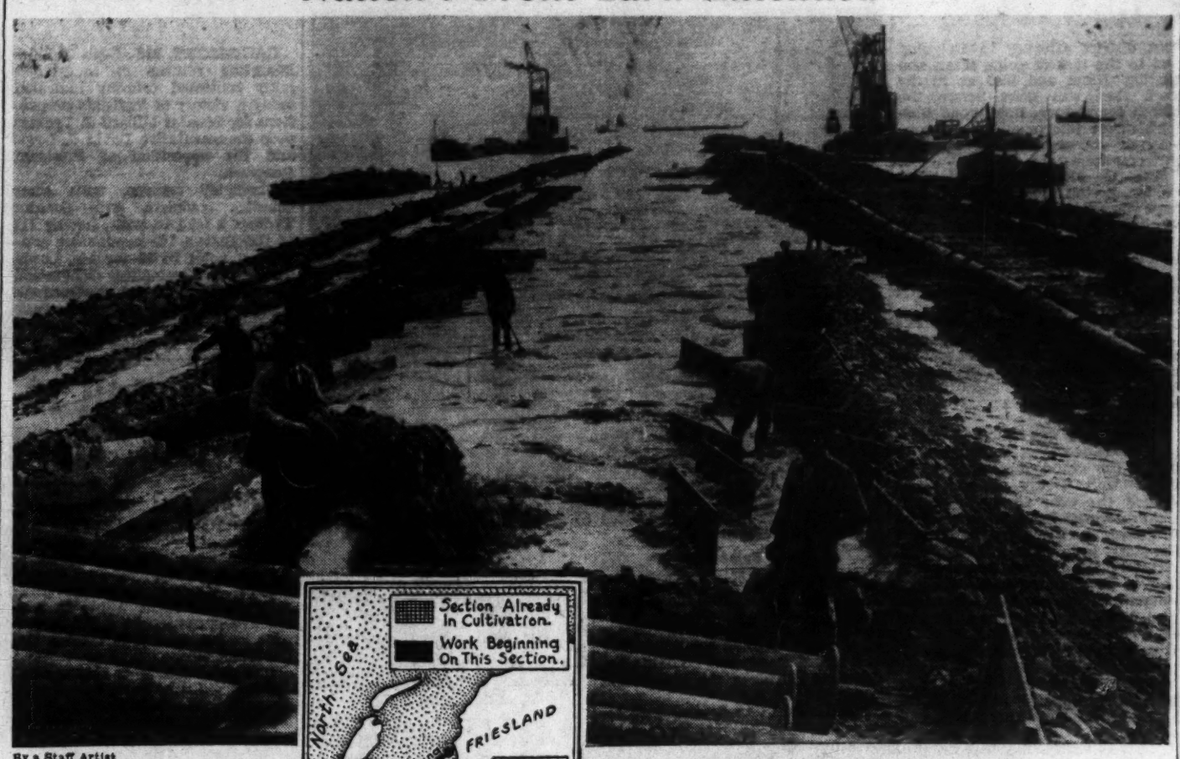
The "contempt" editorials were on trials of the sit-down strikers of the Douglas Aircraft Company, of the Jackie Coogan Estate, of the double murder by Paul Wright; of the AFL teamster "goons" convicted of violence in a "membership" drive, and of a former City Attorney and his politician-wife convicted of conspiring to bribe. After the original citation, the Times printed two editorials condemning the action as stemming from a "sort of Black Committee." These two the Association added to the "contempt" list. Regarding all, the Times demurred, and by the time judgment was rendered, the Wright and Coogan cases had been eliminated by the judge.

Procedure open to the Times is: an appeal for a writ of certiorari before the Circuit Court of Appeals. If this court follows its maritime-labor precedent of supporting the Superior Court and denying a hearing, the Times is committed to appeal to the State Supreme Court, which has granted the hearing for the parallel case. If this fails to satisfy the Times, it is avowed to proceed to Washington.

Another alternative is to have one or both of the fined executives go to jail in lieu of paying the money, in order to qualify for a habeas corpus writ action instead.

The Times found many friends among civic groups, one of which was the local chapter of the rival National Lawyers' Guild. A. L. Wirin, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union here, caused a surprise by entering the lists in favor of the Union's long-standing enemy. Even the Times published his excuse for intervention: that while the Times in his estimation is the "worst paper printed in the English langauge," it was in this case upholding the mutually regarded freedom of speech."

Nation's Front Yard Extended



By a Staff Artist

Raising the Dike
Core of barrier is of sand.

Area Being Reclaimed
Zuyderzee pushed back by 36-mile dam.

New Jersey Report Voices A. F. of L.'s Hostility to C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 13 —Ultimate dissolution of the Committee for Industrial Organization is predicted in a report before the sixtieth annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel here today.

"They put on a great show for a time, with the able assistance of the Communist Party and most of the non-working intellectual radicals, but we know that the CIO can't go on," Louis Marciante, of Trenton, President of the State Feleration, said. "There is no short cut to successful labor organization; it is all hard work and education."

Mr. Marciante denied that successful trade unions could be built upon a "foundation of noise, headlines, and propaganda."

Further peace conferences between the American Federation of Labor and the CIO are useless, in Mr. Marciante's opinion. He based this view on the ground that the CIO was "a one-man organization" and, therefore, not representative of labor.

"Only the elimination of John L. Lewis would seem to lend any real hope," he declared.

In an attack upon the National Labor Relations Board, Mr. Marciante held that the most serious problem workingmen have to face today rested in what he charged were the efforts of the Federal Bureau to build up the CIO at the expense of the American Federation of Labor.

"We should serve notice on those outside of labor that they should keep their hands off any attempt to change the form, structure, or course of the American labor movement," he declared.

New York Seeks $70,000,000 Tube And 15 Bridges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Fifteen bridges, costing $22,000,000, and a Manhattan-Brooklyn tunnel, costing $70,000,000, will be built in New York City before 1944 if plans of the Public Works Department receive official approval from the City Planning Commission. In addition, the department hopes to spend $28,000,000 to repair and renovate existing bridge structures.

While it seemed unlikely the City's narrowing constitutional debt margin would permit such a huge program of construction, municipal officials were more hopeful with respect to the proposed Battery-to-Brooklyn tunnel. A loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and a grant from the Public Works Administration to provide funds for the project should be forthcoming, they said.

Tolls charged vehicles using the proposed tube would repay a $38,000,000 Government loan in 40 years, engineers estimated.

Among new bridges proposed by the Department is a span across the Harlem River at 225th Street, to cost $3,000,000, and another over the same river at Park Avenue, to cost $4,500,000.

Netherlands Plan to Capture 120,000 Farm Acres From Sea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

URK, Netherlands—To add 120,000 acres of fertile soil to its arable land, this country is engaged on the enterprise of fencing in another bit of the erstwhile Zuiderzee, by an enclosing dam of more than 36 miles in length, at a cost of nearly $100,000,000.

Preparatory work on this North East Polder—the North West Polder of 50,000 acres has already been in cultivation for several years and is yielding excellent crops—was started in 1936, but now the building of the 36 miles enclosing dam is in progress and will be completed in 1940. Pumping out the water is expected to take another year. After that, cultivation and colonization of the newly-won soil is to begin.

The size of this second part of the Zuiderzee reclamation scheme, which comprises the ultimate draining of four such "polders" and is to add ten per cent to Netherlands arable soil, may be judged from the fact that 5,600 laborers are to have permanent jobs for a period of 15 years.

Meanwhile, the Government has had to decide whether it would be justified in extending the arable soil of the country at a time when the farmers have already been given considerable subsidies — sometimes even up to 200,000,000 florins ($111,000,000) a year.

It was realized, however, that closing of foreign markets and unstable world conditions must be an abnormal and passing situation. Moreover, from the standpoint of jobless relief, further execution of the draining scheme was very desirable, since it would give something valuable in exchange for the sums that would otherwise have to be spent on the dole.

Finally, it was decided to go on with the work. But it had to be economically justified, so it was laid down that the price of the new soil should not exceed 1,000 florins per acre.

The height of the dam is to be 12 to 16 feet above the water level, while the width, in conformity with the depth of the sea bottom, varies from 150 to 265 feet. For comparison, it may be added that the barring dam running from the coast of North Holland to Friesland, which was built in 1932 to separate the North Sea from the Zuiderzee, is 20 miles long and is 25 feet high above the water level and 500 feet in average width.

Job Benefits Hit $8,000,000 In 2 Years of Wisconsin Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Unemployment benefit payments in Wisconsin, a State which enacted legislation after years of discussion, add up to $8,000,000 for the past two years, according to Commissioner Harry R. McLogan.

Wisconsin began paying unemployment benefits a year ahead of the rest of the Nation; and this month it issued the 1,000,000th check to a totally out-of-work Milwaukee person, the State Industrial Commission reveals.

That check for $15, the maximum which may be paid under the law, was to a worker who had already drawn six other $15 payments. The longest period of benefit payments under the present Wisconsin law is 20 weeks, the period varying with the employee's compensation and the number of weeks he worked during the year preceding his most recent week of employment. About 182,000 different workers in Wisconsin have drawn one or more checks for total or partial unemployment.

In 1935, the State's 200,893 manufacturing workers earned an aggregate wage of $209,595,433. Then in July, 1938, there were 193,100 full-time manufacturing employees—a drop from 251,900 of last year.

From these figures it can be argued that most Wisconsin workers have at some time received some sort of unemployment benefit payments, if they are in manufacturing industries.

All the 48 States will be paying benefits in 1939, though to date only 28 States have paid out $220,000,000, the Commission point out.

In Wisconsin weekly checks for total unemployment last month averaged $10.78. Partial unemployment payments averaged $4.57.

As to the Wisconsin law, it was enacted in 1932. The insurance plan was put into operation on July 1, 1934, with reference to employers' contributions; and on July 1, 1936, as far as unemployment benefits were concerned. Changes were made in the law to conform with the Federal Social Security Act of 1935.

The plan places the entire burden of providing insurance upon the industry itself. Every employer of eight or more persons, unless specifically exempted, must contribute 2.7 per cent in 1938 to a State unemployment reserve fund, administered by the Industrial Commission.

After this year, contribution may fluctuate betwen zero and 4 per cent, depending on the employer's own contribution and benefit experience.

Union Takes NLRB to Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Rulings of the National Labor Relations Board have been "arbitrary, capricious, and whimsical," the International Molders Union (AFL) declared Sept. 12 in a petition to the United States District Court here asking for an injunction against a recent decision in the Hatboro Foundry Company case in which the Board found in favor of the CIO.

This was the first time here the AFL has resorted to the courts in its fight against the National Labor Relations Board over what it terms pro-CIO rulings.

Charges the NLRB has refused to grant a hearing on its petition for certification as the exclusive-bargaining agency of the foundry employees have been brought by the Molders Union, through its counsel, M. Herbert Syme. The Steel Workers Organizing Committee (CIO), after staging two sitdown strikes at the Hatboro foundry, won a contract covering all employees, but in the voting which led up to it the molders did not participate.

The Court was asked to take four separate actions:

1. Issue a mandatory order staying the Board's order.
2. Order the Board to cancel its refusal to hold a hearing on the AFL petition.
3. Order the NLRB to conduct a hearing.
4. Order an investigation by the NLRB.

"The Board has acted in violation of the Labor Relations Act," the petition charged, "and by denying the Union's request for a hearing it has left no other alternative to the Union but to resort to industrial strife, with all of its attendant hardships and injuries to both employers and employees."

July Strikes Drop Below 1937 in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A sharp slump in strikes in this State during July—only 25, involving 2,641 workers, as compared with 53, involving 42,497 workers, during July, 1937—was reported by the State Mediation Bureau of the State Labor Department Sept. 13.

Labor won 11 of last July's disputes, involving 1,021 employees, the report disclosed, lost none, and compromised six, involving 628 persons. Eight other strikes involving 992 workers continued into August.

Labor won two strikes, involving 781 workers, of 22 continuing over into July: lost three, affecting 330 workers; compromised three, affecting 155 workers, while 14, affecting 2,413 workers, ran on beyond July 31.

Five strikes, involving 914 employees, were averted by mediation during the month, the report continues.

Cattle in Paraguay

Paraguay's leading industry is cattle raising.

State Wage Laws Advised as Support For Federal Act

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—A number of Federal and State labor officials, who held an informal conference on wage-hour problems, were reported in agreement last night on the need for State legislation to supplement the Federal Wage-Hour law.

Verne A. Zimmer, Chief of the Labor Department's Division of Labor Standards, said that State wage-hour laws were considered necessary "to avoid confusion in the application of the Federal Act."

At the conference were Elmer F. Andrews, Federal Wage-Hour Administrator; Rufus Poole, Assistant Solicitor of the Labor Department; Ralph Hetzel of the C. I. O.; Robert J. Watt of the A. F. of L.; Ralph Bashore, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Labor Department; Morgan Mooney, Deputy Labor Commissioner of Connecticut; W. A. Murphy, Oklahoma Commissioner of Labor, and William M. Knerr, Chairman of the Utah Industrial Commission.

Mr. Zimmer said it was likely that the annual conference of State Labor Commissioners here in November would be offered two types of model bill. One would contain the standards in the federal statute, and the other would base minimum wages and maximum hours on local costs of living.

Ship Workers Laud U. S. Building Plans

CAMDEN, N. J. (AP)—Resolutions assailing the U. S. Maritime Commission's seamen's employment agencies, but praising the Commission's ship construction program, were adopted at the conclusion of the three-day national convention of the Industrial Union of Marine and Ship Building Workers of America (CIO).

One resolution criticized the Maritime Commission's hiring halls as anti-union, and urged the Commission to uphold the National Labor Relations Act and recognize unions represented by a majority of workers aboard ships. Others urged the Commission to proceed with its program to build up the American merchant marine and to allocate work "equitably to West Coast shipyards."

Relief Commended As Political Issue

NEW ULM, Minn. (AP) — Harry Hopkins, Federal Works Progress Administration chieftain, toured local WPA projects, after declaring it is "perfectly proper in a democracy for relief to become a political issue."

Addressing 100 civic officials and business men last night, Mr. Hopkins said "there is nothing wrong in supporting the political group that will give you the most." He added that the public is demanding more and more service from its Government, and "should elect candidates who will give it to them."

Short Hours Demanded For Extending Jobs

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., (AP)—Stimulating employment through a 30-hour week in industry was demanded by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the International Typographical Union's eighty second annual convention.

Declaring relief from unemployment must come from within private industry and not by Governmental subsidy, Mr. Green offered a 6-hour day and a 5-day week as a solution.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
OWEN OWEN
For Fashion At Its Finest
Clayton Square Royal 6060

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
We are the Liverpool agents for
Rodex Coats
Prices range from 4½ Gns.
George Henry Lee & Co Ltd
Basnett St. Royal 4181 Liverpool

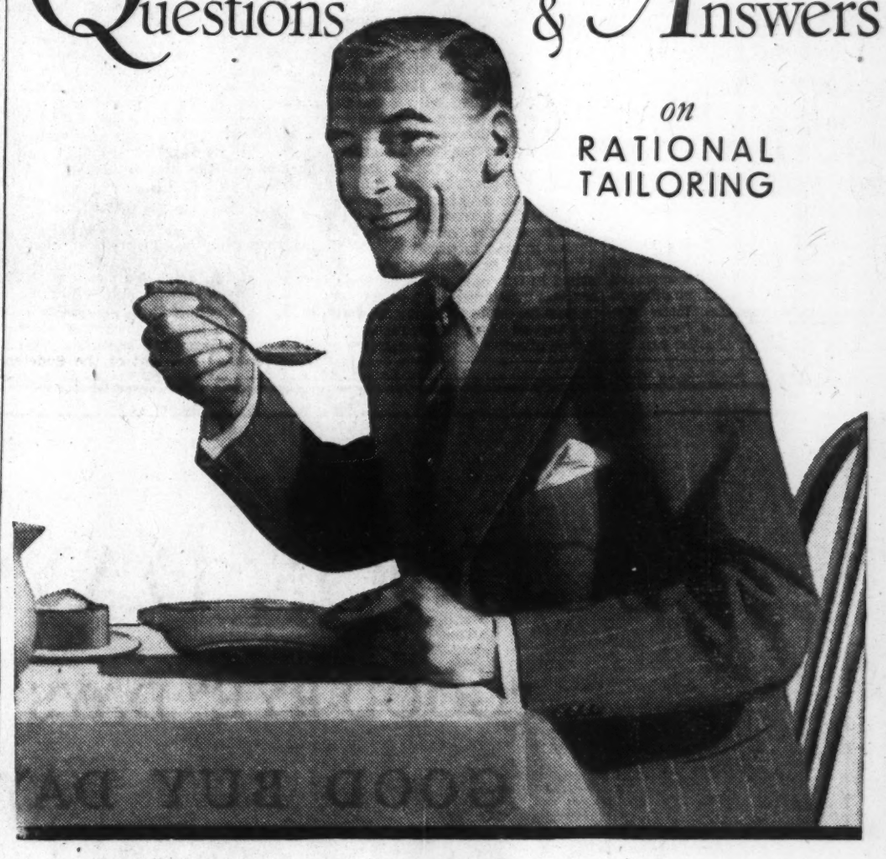
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
★ QUALITY! LOW PRICES! ★
★ A GUARANTEE! ★
IRWINS
FOR THE FINEST GROCERY VALUES
OVER 180 BRANCHES IN MERSEYSIDE AND NORTH WALES

EXCHANGE your CAR at KIRBYS
The Daimler Lanchester Distributors
58-68 RENSHAW ST. and 100 CAR SHOWROOMS LIVERPOOL SOUTHPORT

CARR'S TABLE WATER BISCUITS
The perfect biscuit to eat with cheese
Made only by Carr's of Carlisle, England
ON SALE AT ALL THE LEADING STORES IN THE U. S. A.
Agents: Spitz Arnstein & Co., Inc. 136 West 21st Street, New York
One (Canada) Ltd. 1910 St. Antoine Street, Montreal

Fantasy in Fabric
You can be sophisticated in Lamé, molten and glowing . . . romantic in Velvet of fabulous jewel colourings, or suave in Satin . . . Woollens fine and soft enough to slip through a ring in a whole range of soft muted day colours, all the earthy, fruity plums and browns often two or three combined . . . all this thrilling fantasy in fabric now awaits you at
Kendal Milne & Co.
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER 3

Questions & Answers on RATIONAL TAILORING



Q. What about this 'No Extras'? I always thought that it was part of the game to get a man into the shop on a cheap price by charging for extras?

A. There is nothing of that at The Fifty Shilling Tailors. Their prices are fixed and if you have any special requirement—such as extra pockets, more buttons, wider lapels or if you have an 'outsize' figure—there is no extra charge.

Q. Can there be any extra charge anyhow?

A. Yes, for anything completely unusual—though even then the charge is made only to cover the bare cost of the extra labour. But in point of fact, they can meet virtually all requirements at their standard prices.

GUARANTEE: "If for any reason whatever any Suit, Overcoat or Raincoat supplied by The Fifty Shilling Tailors fails to please you, return it within seven days and we will, at your option, either correct it, replace it or return your money in full."

STANDARD PRICES 50'-, 63'-, 75'-

For patterns write to 110-111 STRAND LONDON W. C. 2 ENGLAND

PROPRIETORS PRICES TAILORS LIMITED

The FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS

OVER 350 DEPOTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS

Brighten Your Home
The cheerful effect of new curtains and covers in a room is refreshing in itself and it can be quite inexpensive at that. Choose your materials on the 'Downstairs Floor' at Schofields. You will find gaily coloured chintz; clean, fresh cretonnes; subdued modern damasks; and rich draping satins. Let Schofields expert workroom service make these fabrics up for you at a reasonable cost. Estimates given without obligation.
SCHOFIELDS
THE HEADROW LEEDS 1, ENGLAND

Hines Mistrial: Important Issues Raised

(Continued from Page 1)

questions are very much part of the news here today.

In part, the answer to these questions is supplied by the activity of the District Attorney's office today. Members of his staff are already sifting through Harlem, serving subpoenas on additional witnesses. The District Attorney may seek a new and stronger indictment in accordance with Justice Pecora's own recommendation that the original indictment would have been fortified if it had carried a count charging Mr. Hines with conspiracy to obstruct justice, since, he said, the evidence fitted such a count like a tailored coat. It may actually be that when Mr. Hines comes to trial again, the defense will be confronted with a more iron-clad indictment than was the case in the first trial.

Two weeks is the earliest that the new trial can be got under way here. The red tape—Mr. Stryker is likely to press for a change of venue away from New York City and make other motions — will in all probability carry the beginning of the second trial into October. Mr. Dewey is plainly dissatisfied with Justice Pecora as presiding justice, and it is believed he will ask the Appellate Division to appoint another justice to conduct the second trial.

Question at Issue

The 14-word question that caused the mistrial linked the name of Mr. Hines with the poultry racket. Justice Pecora ruled that this question was "fatally prejudicial to the defendant," and violated the deeply-rooted rule of evidence that a person on trail for one crime need answer only for that one and no other.

The Justice in a two-hour decision from the bench, fortified by many legal tomes from which he read excerpts from cases, contended that an order to the jury to disregard the question could not erase the prejudicial effects of its implications from the thoughts of the jury. He said he would not be warranted in "pusillanimously" passing the issue on to a higher court.

At the termination of the decision, the justice asked Mr. Dewey if he wished to concur. The District Attorney, plainly effected by the keenest disappointment of his career as prosecutor, said:

"I certainly do not. I am of the firm opinion that the question asked was correct and proper. Unfortunately the people of the State of New York have no appeal from this or any other of the decisions in this case."

Lloyd Paul Stryker, defense counsel, in his hour of triumph, took one further thrust at Mr. Dewey.

"I wish to ask the Court for an order," he said, "that in the event the District Attorney should desire to move this case again for a second trial, the trial be set at some time after the conclusion of the coming political campaign."

Mr. Stryker has repeatedly charged that Mr. Dewey is making political capital of this trial as Mr. Hines the sacrifice.

Confusion existed here as to whether Mr Dewey had been made more or less available as a potential Republican gubernatorial nominee as a result of the mistrial. Those who hold his availability to have been increased point out that he can use the whole broad issue of politics and its alliance with crime as a major speaking point in the campaign. Those who believe his political prospects have been impaired base their position on the likelihood that the District Attorney will want to devote himself to preparing a new case. At all events, the whole political situation is thrown out of alignment here as a result of Justice Pecora's decision.

The Vital Question

The question that caused the mistrial was directed by Mr. Dewey to Lyon Boston, Former Assistant District Attorney under William Copeland Dodge. Mr. Boston had been called by Mr. Stryker to testify that a grand jury investigation had inquired into Mr. Hines and his alleged connection with the policy racket and that, in the opinion of Mr. Boston, insufficient evidence had been adduced to indict him. Mr. Stryker left the impression that only one witness had submitted testimony, and in his effort to correct this impression, Mr. Dewey asked if William Fellowes Morgan, Commissioner of Markets, had not testified. When Mr. Boston said he did not recall, Mr. Dewey asked:

"Don't you remember any testimony about Hines and the poultry racket there by him?"

Mr. Boston never answered the question. Those 14 words in a record of hundreds of thousands of words were likened by Justice Pecora to a drop of poison in the human system.

Justice Pecora said at one point:

"The motion for a mistrial is based primarily upon the well-established rule of doctrine in our criminal jurisprudence that upon the trial of a defendant charged with a specific crime, evidence may not be introduced purporting to show that the defendant had or may have committed other crimes.

"This court feels that a very serious and fatally prejudicial injury was done the defendant."

Pecora Regrets Action

Justice Pecora expressed deep regret that his action would cost the State money and the District Attorney additional effort. But, he said, "the administration of justice is too precious" to permit any thought of economy to sway the action of the court.

Mr. Dewey and Justice Pecora were in collision on one basic point. The Justice contended that Mr. Stryker had asked no question of Mr. Boston in direct examination that paved the way for the question asked by Mr. Dewey in cross examination.

Mr. Dewey in his brief, submitted before the mistrial was granted, argued that Mr. Stryker had asked Mr. Boston to tell what happened before the grand jury. Mr. Boston, he said, had failed to tell all the facts and so he, once the door had been thus opened, believed he was justified in getting the whole picture of what had taken place. He had sought to correct, he said, the "implications and innuendos created by the defense from the half-truths elicited on the direct case." Mr. Dewey argued in part:

"Now let us consider what happened in this case. The witness Boston was questioned very generally as to how his failure in not apprehending anyone of any consequence for a period of about a year persuaded the then district attorney in assigning him to the task of going after, and 'getting' Hines and also as to the work that was done before the March grand jury. How broad Boston's direct interrogation was conclusively appears from these two or three questions:

"'Q. Go ahead from that point on, Mr. Boston, if you will, and perhaps you can do it better rather than by having me interrupt you with questions. Just tell the entire story of that March grand jury. I think it has been referred to quite generally as the runaway grand jury. A. That is correct, sir.

"'Q. Tell us your entire connection with that, your entire association with Mr. Wahl, all that you recall about that. Would that general question give you an opportunity to tell me? A. I think so.

"'Go ahead, sir.'

"The witness was thus told to give 'the entire story' of what went on before the grand jury prior to its break with Dodge. Surely, that opened the door so as to permit the prosecution to inquire about the subject. If the witness gave only half the story, testified as to half-truths, certainly, the District Attorney was able to disprove the innuendos and inferences to be drawn therefrom. And, even more clearly, if the witness wilfully misstated the facts, the cross-examiner is privileged to ascertain the truth."

New York press opinion this morning was sharply critical of the decision. The New York Times said editorially:

"Justice Pecora has made a profound mistake in judgment."

"There must be widespread regret," the Herald Tribune said, "that Justice Pecora could not see his way to let the trial proceed, with instructions to the jury to disregard the question objected to."

Mr. Pecora's reasoning is being challenger here on two major counts—first, on his contention that the line of inquiry pursued by Mr. Dewey was not actually opened up by the defense itself, and, second, whether or not, the question was "fatally prejudicial to the defendant."

In reference to the first point, legal opinion is divided, but one important view is that when Mr. Stryker asked Mr. Boston to tell "all" that happened at the grand jury investigation, that admitted Mr. Dewey's question.

In reference to the second point, it is argued by one body of legal opinion that the prejudicial effects of the question could be determined only after all the evidence was in and it could be seen whether the question was unduly influential, or whether there was not sufficient evidence, one way or the other to account for the final decision even though the question had never been asked. Those who think this way, content that Justice Pecora should have left it to the higher court to make its decision in accordance with that principle.

Change of Venue Possible

As a result of the mistrial, it appears that Mr. Stryker may get the change of venue and the full bill of particulars he vainly sought at the start of this trial. He may get the change of venue because it is difficult to see how this case could be fairly tried in New York City after all the publicity it has received. The full bill of particulars, it would appear, is set forth in some detail by the record itself that contains the complete stories of the State's star witnesses.

Much is seen to depend here today upon public opinion. Its devotion to reformed government, it is believed, will be strongly tested by the zeal with which it supports courageous prosecution when it meets with reverses.

Mr. Dewey has not escaped criticism. The "booing" he received as he left the courthouse can be discounted because it was from Mr. Hines' own camp followers.

But a considerable section of legal opinion found much to be desired in the manner in which the Prosecutor conducted his case. Admitting that the investigation that laid the ground work was superb in the Dewey tradition, that the architecture of the case was thorough and convincing, it is contended, nevertheless, that Mr. Dewey showed inexperience as a trial lawyer and that he may have stepped unwittingly into a trap carefully prepared by the expensive battery of defense lawyers.

What of the Future

Whether a future Governor of New York State was unmade by this almost unprecedented halting of a major trial, whether Mr. Dewey's nation-wide reputation as Prescutor and investigator pre-eminent was impaired in the eyes of a fickle public, remains to be seen. On Sept. 29 the Republicans will nominate their candidate for Governor; the Democrats will name theirs on Sept. 30. Should the Republicans select Mr. Dewey, he could still prosecute Mr. Hines.

It is recalled that Charles S. Whitman, in 1912 prosecuted Police Lieut. Charles Becker for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, New York gambler, and that the conviction he obtained was reversed and a new trial ordered. Mr. Whitman got a conviction that stuck at the next trial, and he subsequently became Governor.

Penny Saved Is Penny Earned

American Museum of Natural History

Otto Falkenbach — Charles Lang

Members of Staff of American Museum of Natural History, Recover Five Pennies They and Others Put in Skeleton of Dinosaur 34 Years Ago

Five Cents Found In Age-Old Lizard

NEW YORK—"Bronty" Brontosaurus, gigantic "thunder lizard" of of 185,000,000 B. C., whose reconstructed form towered above three decades of visitors to the American Museum of Natural History, paid a dividend out of capital today—the first dinosaur pay-off on record.

Though the stipend was small, consisting of only 5 Indian-head pennies, Bronty's total monetary asset, there were but two stockholders and neither was inclined to battle over the odd penny. The beast was more than 66 feet long, 15 feet tall and probably tipped the scales at more than 20 tons during the Mesozoic period of geologic history. The pennies turned up in the backbone of the creature where they had been placed in 1904 when the skeleton was assembled. At that time, five preparators, Charles Lang, Otto Falkenbach, Charles Falkenbach, Dr. James W. Gidley and Thomas Horn put in a penny each.

Two of these men, Mr. Lang and Otto Falkenbach are still on the Museum staff and to them fell the task of disassembling the skeleton they put together so many years ago. It is to be reassembled and placed in a new hall. Mr. Horn is now with the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C.

"I never thought I'd see these again," Mr. Lang declared as the pennies came to light.

"Neither did I," replied Mr. Falkenbach. "I was a youngster then and now I'm a grandfather."

Jury Trial Won By McGuinness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The case of William F. McGuinness, suspended Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, and George Murphy, elevator operator employed by the City, charged with conspiracy to "fix" a criminal case, will be heard by a jury, according to ruling by Judge Peter J. Brancato, of the Queens County District Court.

The case is the second in importance only to that of James J. Hines, Tammany leader of the Twelfth Assembly District, now on the docket of courts here.

A jury trial was asked by defense counsel on the ground the defendants' property rights were involved. These were described as pension rights of both men and the "vested" right of Mr. McGuinness to practice law, which a conviction would void.

Both defendants are held in $5,000 bail each for trial in Special Sessions, where cases are heard by three presiding judges. William F. Geoghan, Kings County District Attorney, will have to present evidence before a grand jury and obtain an indictment on which the defendants will be tried before a jury in county court.

Mr. McGuinness and Mr. Murphy were arrested on complaint of Joseph Mauro, stevedore, who testified at the preliminary hearing he had given $100 to Mr. Murphy on the latter's statement that Mr. McGuinness would "take care" of a perjury charge.

N. Y. Milk Ballot Favors Price-Fix

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—State Agricultural Commissioner Holton V. Noyes announced Sept. 12 that 86.8 per cent of 29,883 votes counted in a recent referendum favored a state order fixing minimum prices to be paid producers for milk delivered in the New York City area.

The order is part of a state-federal milk marketing agreement covering deliveries from seven northeastern states. Mr. Noyes said 35,596 ballots were cast by producers on the state order, of which 5,713 were rejected for various reasons.

Mr. Noyes asserted also that 14 co-operatives which voted as units cast a total of 19,499 votes—98.3 per cent of which favored the order.

Philadelphia Left Out In Keystone PWA Grant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Philadelphia was passed by recently when Pennsylvania received nearly $4,000,000, the largest PWA grant yet alloted in the 1938 recovery program, for 24 heavy construction projects, including a $2,000,000 housing unit for 396 Negro families in Chester.

City Council has been considering creation of a Municipal Authority to administer Philadelphia projects, without which the sewage and water systems cannot be completed. Should Council enact a $100,000,000 Authority program, the city would receive an outright grant of $45,000,000.

Late Reports Indicate Tydings Landslide

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 13 (AP)—Mounting returns in Maryland's hotly contested primary indicated today a victory of landslide proportions for Senator Millard E. Tydings over Representative David J. Lewis and the opposition of President Roosevelt.

Unofficial returns, with some counties complete, gave Senator Tydings a lead in units, having 117 of the State's 149 nominating convention votes to 32 for Mr. Lewis. The State Nominating Convention will ratify Sept. 28 the results of the popular balloting for the Democratic Senatorial nomination. Second choices failed to figure in the outcome, the Tydings' lead being a clear majority.

Mr. Lewis led in his home county, Cumberland, which has seven votes, and the neighboring western counties, Washington, seven votes, and Garrett, which has four votes. Complete returns in Baltimore City gave Tydings 28 votes to 14 for Lewis, who led in the First District 11,495 to 8,294 and in the Sixth District, 8,976 to 8,678.

The popular vote, from 726 polling places out of 1,288, unofficial, gave: Tydings, 109,306; Lewis, 78,146; and Arthur E. Hungerford, 7,133.

As election officials tabulated results from one of the longest ballots in Maryland history, Senator Tydings, placed on the President's personal purge list, watched his lead slowly grow. He said, "now that reports have come in from nearly every county in the State, showing a sweeping victory, I first want o thank the thousands of men and women in all the communities of Maryland for their splendid and outstanding efforts in my behalf.

"To them and the voters who supported me, I am deeply grateful. That campaign is behind us. The voters have spoken, and I am sure we will all close ranks now for the general election."

At that time, Lewis had conceded nothing.

While the trend was for Tydings in four of Baltimore's six districts, even in the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland Counties through which the President passed when he came into Maryland to speak for Lewis on Labor Day, there still was the matter of convention votes to be considered, for the nomination is made in convention.

Each of Baltimore City's legislative districts and the 23 counties have the same number of convention votes as it has members of the Legislature, the blocs ranging from three to seven.

Tydings apparently carried four city districts, with 28 votes, while Lewis had two with 14. Incomplete returns from the counties made it impossible to place the convention votes definitely immediately, but Lewis led only in Alleghany, his home county, and Garrett and Washington, neighboring counties.

Attorney General Herbert R. O'Conor, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, led Mayor Howard W. Jackson of Baltimore 90,438 to 68,854 in returns from 602 polling places, with only one city precinct missing. The other two candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor were far behind. State Comptroller William S. Gordy had 11,673 and Senate President Lansdale G. Sasscer had 12,176.

In the Republican Senatorial race, with 594 polling places reported, Oscar Leser, former Baltimore city judge supported by Gov. Harry W. Nice, had 31,085 votes to 19,658 for Galen L. Tait, who was ousted from the GOP state chairmanship by the Nice Organization.

Governor Nice, opposed by Former State Senator Harry T. Phoebus, seemed assured of renomination as returns from 654 precincts showed: Nice, 35,148; Phoebus, 5,649.

1 Run, 1 Hit, No Errors

GAITHERSBURG, Md., Sept. 13 (AP)—Walter Johnson, former star pitcher for Washington's American League Basball team, marked up another victory today. In his first fling at politics, Johnson easily won the Republican nomination for Commissioner of Montgomery County.

Dewey Still Keeps Backing Of GOP Chiefs for Governor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—The Republican nomination for Governor of New York will be handed to Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney, on a proverbial silver platter if he wants it, irrespective of the James J. Hines mistrial, in the opinion of leading Republicans here.

The chief reason is that no one else is seen in the Party with a voter strength comparable to Mr. Dewey's —a strength built up largely through wide publicity he received as a racket buster. Especially is he popular among Republican voters upstate.

The consensus here, therefore, was that only his declination will prevent him from heading the Republican state ticket.

Mistrial a Blow

Whether Mr. Dewey will consent to run is the moot question. That the mistrial ordered by Justice Ferdinand Pecora of the State Supreme Court, in the Hines case, was a blow to him was obvious, and it is felt in legal quarters that when—and if—the case comes to trial again, a conviction would be next to impossible to obtain. The statute of limitations soon will rule out the prosecution of Mr. Hines on the charges upon which he first was brought to trial, and between now and the next trial date, much can happen to witnesses for the prosecution. All these things will be taken into consideration by Mr. Dewey when he decides his political future, friends say.

While no responsible Republican leaders would comment on the writing of the State ticket, it was learned authoritatively that they will meet this week to canvass the situation thoroughly so that when they go to Saratoga Springs for the opening the State convention on Sept. 28 they will know where they stand.

One hurdle facing the Dewey candidacy is the obvious difficulty of conducting an aggressive campaign while preparing for another trial of the Hines case.

If elected, Mr. Dewey could name his own successor as District Attorney, picking the man who would ensure that the racket-busting program would be carried out.

Pitcher for Dewey

State Senator Perle A. Pitcher of Watertown, Republican Minority Leader in the Upper House, said the mistrial in the Hines case had not changed his thought regarding Mr. Dewey as Republican gubernatorial nominee.

Charles C. Wing, Albany County Republican Chairman, and Matthew A. Heeran, Rensselaer County Chairman, also saw Mr. Dewey as the outstanding candidate.

"I don't see why the Pecora decision should make a particle of difference," Mr. Wing said. "Mr. Dewey has been my first choice for Governor and still is. The Court decision against him was on a technicality."

Mr. Heeran recalled that "a lot of people have been building on Dewey to convict Hines, believing that if he could do so he would be invincible as a candidate for Governor."

"I can't reconcile myself to that view," he continued. "I believe he will be invincible as a gubernatorial candidate regardless of whether or not Hines is convicted."

Democrats declared the District Attorney had suffered a major defeat that greatly impaired his political future. They attributed this defeat—his second in his racket-busting crusade—to his youth and inexperience as a trial lawyer when confronted with such a veteran as Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief Hines counsel, and voiced confidence he could be beaten in the race for Governor by any one of several possible Democratic candidates.

Wilentz Denies 'Pauper' Ban Against Voters on WPA Roll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13—The right of citizens on Works Progress Administration and unemployment relief rolls to enjoy full sufferage in any and all elections is upheld by David L. Wilentz, State Attorney General, in a ruling requested by Mrs. Charles L. Hulswit, head of the Women's Rebellion, anti-New Deal organization. Mrs. Hulswit sought an opinion denying this privilege to such persons under the pauper provisions of the State Constitution.

"The New Jersey Constitution does not, and cannot, bear the construction for which you contend," the Attorney General said in a letter to Mrs. Hulswit, disposing of her petition. "Specifically, your request is against our citizens 'on relief and WPA.' Before anyone can be considered a pauper, appropriate legal proceedings must be held by a judicial officer adjudging him a pauper.

"In my judgment, it is inconceivable that any such adjudication could properly be made against those who, because of unusual economic conditions, are receiving assistance through agencies of the Federal Government."

Leaders of both parties, from President Roosevelt down, condemned efforts to disenfranchise this group of persons.

McGuffey Society Opposes New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American Federation of McGuffey Societies, whose members obtained their early education from the famous readers of William H. McGuffey, has announced the opening of a political drive in which it will seek to elect anti-New Deal candidates and campaign against any possibility of a third term for President Roosevelt.

At the same time one of its avowed purposes is the strengthening of what it terms Americanism through an increased study of the McGuffey readers and books of a similar type.

The Federation claims about 2,000,000 members, organized into societies in 18 states. Its voting strength is far greater, spokesmen for the Federation said, since they gained the support of numerous other patriotic societies, including the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution. All in all, it announces that it hopes soon to influence about 6,000,000 votes.

The Board of Governors of the Federation has called a conference to be held in New York City on Sept. 28 to work out a program for a national coalition with organizations whose purpose is similar. Another conference will be held here on Washington's Birthday next year, at which formal policies will be adopted.

Boone Homestead Memorial Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa.—A movement to restore the Daniel Boone homestead near Reading, Berks County, as a permanent memorial to the pioneer has been started by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, authenticity and simplicity are to characterize the restoration, the plan providing for a museum which will contain furniture and utensils of the period. Camping facilities are to be available on the site, which contains 141 acres.

A log cabin erected by George Boone, grandfather of Daniel Boone, upon his arrival here from England in 1720, is to be restored.

The place lends itself to the development of a fish and game preserve, recreational areas, nature trails, camp sites, garden, and conservation projects.

President Pledges Farm Price Study

ROCHESTER, Minn., Sept. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt remained here to keep watch on the condition of his son, James, today after an impromptu roadside chat in which he pledged he would do everything possible to lift farm prices.

Stephen Early, Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary, reported the Chief Executive's car had been slowed to a walking pace by the mire. Finally, Mr. Early said, the President decided to stop in front of a farm house.

A farmer, who did not give his name, came out and chatted with the President. He discussed agricultural problems for 20 minutes and finally asked what Mr. Roosevelt planned to do to uft farm prices. The President gave his promise he would do everything possible.

Rail Workers' Sons Win Scholarships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Three sons of Pennsylvania Railroad employees have received scholarships, two of which carry an annual $800 stipend for four years, the third a $500 yearly grant, according to announcement by H. A. Enochs, chief of personnel of the railroad, here.

James F. Leonard, Jr., of Sewickley, Pa., and Joseph C. Hopes, of Harrisburg, Pa., received Frank Thomson scholarships, and James R. Blizzard, of Norwood, Pa., the William Henry Brown Memorial Scholarship. They will attend Princeton University.

Mexican Labor Assails Anglo-U. S. Imperialism

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—An antiwar conference sponsored by President Cardenas and the Confederation of Workers of Mexico adopted a resolution Sept. 12 described as aimed at "American and British imperialism."

The resolution, originally drawn up as a condemnation of fascism as the chief cause of war, was amended after Fernandez Delcampo, Secretary of the Mexican Supreme Court and a Confederation leader, said "Mexico and the rest of Latin America are in a fight not only against fascist imperialism, but also against American and British Imperialism."

Gannett Declares AP's Independence

BOLTON LANDING, N. Y., (AP)—New York State Associated Press members have been assured by Frank E. Gannett, an Associated Press director, that their news report "can't be bought, can't be bossed, can't be dominated."

"The Associated Press is composed of 1,400 members of all creeds and shades of opinions," Mr. Gannett told the members at a meeting Sept. 12.

"For more than 50 years it has been dedicated to truth in the news. The Associated Press is synonymous with truth in the news."

Mr. Gannett told of the censorship which exists in European countries, and the difficulties of foreign correspondents who attempt to present an unbiased report.

He outlined problems of these reporters as observed on a recent visit to Europe, pointing out that Associated Press Bureaus are maintained in all principal capitals.

"Where some other services utilize the subsidized news service reports of those countries," he pointed out, "we have bureaus in all principal capitals from which we obtain our own information."

Philadelphia Pays Honors to Street

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13—A telegraphic impulse from Washington snapped a 24-foot ribbon across the east archway of Philadelphia's City Hall yesterday officially to open the 250th anniversary celebration of the founding of Market Street by William Penn.

The ribbon-cutting ceremony was a streamlined contrast to the cobblestoned High Street of old. An electric impulse, carried from a key in Washington, over telegraph wires, operated a mechanical knife poised above the ribbon.

Senate Committee Upholds RFC Ouster

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee decided Sept. 12 there was no basis for criticizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for its dismissal of an attorney politically active in behalf of Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia.

The committee said its investigation showed that Edgar B. Dunlap, former RFC counsel at Atlanta, had been dismissed because he violated an RFC rule forbidding such activity.

Senator George is engaged in a campaign for renomination. President Roosevelt has appealed for the nomination of Lawrence Camp of Atlanta in the primary, Wednesday.

New York Subway Travel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A total of 1,357,887,172 passengers have been carried on the City's Independent Subway System since it was put into operation on Sept. 10, 1932, the Board of Transportation announced this week.

The City-owned system has operated 4,205,417 trains 260,950,480 carmiles during this period and established this year a 99.86 per cent "on-time" record, the announcement says. The system represents an investment by the City of more than $700,000,000.

SCHOOL DAYS

"GOOD-BYE" DAYS...
GOOD BUY DAYS

Off to school . . . in a brand-new suit and shoes . . . the pencil case he begged for held tightly in one hand. Trying to hide the uncertainty of his first day at school.

That brand-new suit, those shoes—where did you buy them? Where did you buy the new school dresses for your suddenly long-legged little girl? Where did you get the trunk that will soon pack your eldest off to college?

You've learned in your own school of experience to study The Christian Science Monitor advertisements before you buy. You planned your purchasing with an eye to sturdy quality at reasonable prices. Reading advertisements has helped you find what you wanted—has helped you save your time and your money.

Chicago Deals in Radio 'Staples'

Courtesy NBC

"Vic and Sade" Trio

Principals in popular radio skit emanating from NBC Studios in Chicago. Left to right are: "Rush" (Billy Idelson), "Sade" (Bernadine Flynn), and "Vic" (Art Van Harvey).

Radio Skits Find Chicago Studio Center

Behind the Microphone

Radio's second line of defense—those programs that keep the air waves busy during the day when Charlie McCarthy and Jack Benny are rehearsing for their evening performances, has been built up in Chicago during the past few years until today the city is what radio folks consider the nation's radio dramatic center.

The big orchestra and big-name comedy and dramatic programs usually originate in New York or Hollywood. But the skits that fill in during the rest of the time, put on by trained actors whose names are seldom if ever known, these are making Chicago famous, in a subdued sort of way.

And, Mr. Businessman, if you don't know that there's anything in the air but Amos 'n Andy, and Fred Allen, and Major Bowes, ask your wife or your son what comes out when they turn on the radio before you arrive home.

There's "Ma Perkins," for instance, "Dan Harding's Wife," "Tom Mix," "Orphan Annie," and "Betty and Bob," all originating in Chicago and sent out over the air by the National Broadcasting Company which radiocasts about 90 per cent of the dramatic serial programs originating here.

30 Dramatic Serials

NBC, almost a decade ago, began to build up a radio dramatic center here. At that time it had only about five or six dramatic serials, the most popular of which was Amos 'n' Andy. Now it has 30. With few stars such as are easily supplied from the theater and movie centers of New York and Hollywood, this studio began training its own actors and building up that kind of program where the "play" is the thing, and not the name of the actor.

Today, it is claimed that Chicago has more actors doing radio work exclusively than any other city. New York, it is found, has some 900 actors who work before the microphone, but not exclusively and regularly, because they also have theater work. Hollywood, too, has its more than 800 actors who from time to time do something for the radio, but whose main job is in the movies.

In Chicago, it is estimated there are from 350 to 400 actors wholly dependent on radio dramatic work for their livelihood. The NBC studios in Chicago have some 55 contract actors who draw regular salaries for their dramatic broadcasting, and many others who are called in from time to time for special work.

The Chicago studios of NBC are in a buzz all day long. In the tower of the Merchandise Mart, actors are rushing up and down the corridors, slipping into soundproof rooms for rehearsals, taking instruction from the directors who sit in the control rooms looking through the thick windows, and watching the actors before the microphone. Their voices are brought back into the control room just as they will sound in the living rooms of the country.

"Drop it just a little there," the director interrupts. "Make that last line a semi-aside."

Read With Action

The man and woman before the microphone go back and do it again. They are standing, script in hand, reading into the "mike," but putting in all of the gestures, facial expression, and action to intensify the drama which only their voices can produce. Though standing at the "mike," they are actually painting a picture for their listeners of a husband and wife comfortably seated in steamer chairs on a ship which is bringing them back home after a second honeymoon.

When the rehearsal is over, three minutes are counted, and, "on the air" they go. The last line reached, a man with a deep resonant voice steps forward to tell the radio listeners about the advantages of the commodity which this bit of drama advertises.

The National Broadcasting Company has 12 of these studios, four of them with big audience chambers. They float in rubber and have excellent acoustics. Two echo chambers, whenever they are needed, pick up the voice, carry it into a specially constructed room from which it is again brought back to the first, but in much larger tones to imitate a speech before thousands of people. Studios are fitted with all kinds of sound equipment.

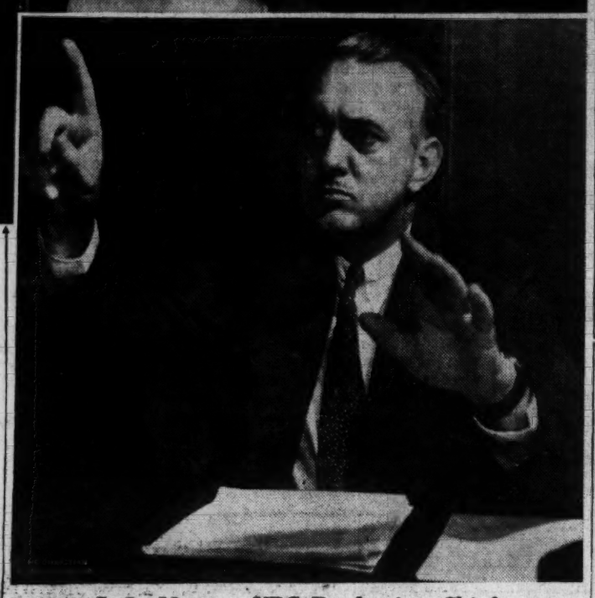
The long list of dramatic scripts according to Sidney N. Strotz, program manager, now includes "Don Winslow of the Navy," "Dan Harding's Wife," "Vic and Sade," "Guiding Light," "Kitty Keene," "Backstage Wife," "Girl Alone," "Just Neighbors," "Arnold Grimm's Laughter," "The Happy Gilmans," and "Jack Armstrong."

Radio Technique

The new technique, which has been developed in radio drama in Chicago and which accounts for some of its success, was discussed by C. L. Menser, head of NBC's Chicago production department. Mr. Menser organized the department in 1931. Having taught dramatics in college, he approached the work with more of the instructor's attitude.

"Our dramatic leadership in Chicago may be attributed partly to our willingness to break away from the traditions of the theater, to erect our own technique and to evolve new methods for the new medium of radio," he said. "We use the instructional approach in casting and coaching our actors, telling them not only when a characterization is effective but why it is so, as might be done in a school of dramatics."

Furthermore, the characters in these serial dramatic stories must break away from "stage" English and speak the language and lingo of the character, Mr. Menser explained. Otherwise, he said, the listeners who are the home folks of the nation, will not believe the characters or be interested in what they have to say or do.



C. L. Menser, NBC Production Chief

Gesturing from the control room as he rehearses a group of players in Chicago.

Ickes, Dedicating Perry Memorial, Denounces 'Isms'

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, United States Secretary of the Interior, called for social reform as the only safe method of fighting foreign "isms" in dedicating a monument Sept. 11 to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, who 125 years ago won the crucial battle of Lake Erie, off this insular village.

Leading for "eternal vigilance" to preserve those "liberties which had been won by Washington and made secure by Perry," the Interior Department Chief declared:

"The best way to protect ourselves against communism or fascism is to sterilize our social soil so that these noxious growths cannot take root, and the best way to do this is to provide for our citizens such a satisfactory social and economic lot that they will have no desire to experiment with alien systems that are repugnant to our institutions.

"We find so-called statesmen harrying the land for communists while bitterly fighting conservative proposals to remedy our economic conditions so that communism could have no chance to take root.

"To the 'Red' hunter every man or woman who would . . . bring about improvements in our economic system so that it could no longer be said that 60 per cent of the citizens of America are living at or below the margin of a decent existence is a 'Red' or a Communist who is dangerous to the welfare of America.

"The fact is that the man who is most dangerous to our institutions is the man who would deprive any citizen of those civil rights which are guaranteed to him by the Constitution or who would deny those economic rights without which civil rights themselves are a hollow mockery."

The dedication closed a three-day program, sponsored by the State and Federal Governments, to commemorate the 1812 victory, which Secretary Ickes remarked "turned out to be the cornerstone in the lasting peace that was to exist between the people of the United States and Canada."

U. S. Still Studying Jersey City Charges

WASHINGTON (AP)—Homer Cummings, U. S. Attorney General, said Sept. 11 that the Justice Department was still investigating charges that rights of free speech and other civil liberties had been suppressed in Jersey City. He denied flatly the truth of reports given to reporters last week by other Department officials that the investigation had been completed and had disclosed no violations of Federal statutes. Mr. Cummings said no Department official had given out such reports.

Mr. Cummings' statement gave no information as to the progress of the investigation. He said it was against the Department's practice to make public such information.

Hotels and Travel

New York City

QUIET HAVEN at the heart of NEW YORK

For a refreshing, new approach to the city . . . a small, quiet hotel, well known for its spacious comfort and atmosphere of refinement. Theatres, shops, Radio City, within easy walking. Restaurant

Rooms with bath from $3.50

HOTEL SEYMOUR NEW YORK

"1,001 FACTS ABOUT NEW YORK!"

Enjoy maximum comfort at minimum cost . . . stop at the modern, 26 story Piccadilly . . . Favored by Monitor readers from coast to coast. Within 4 minutes' walk of all theatres and "Radio City." Cool, quiet rooms with private baths from $2.50 single — $3.50 double. Write Fred Dreier (Dept. CSM) for a free copy of "1,001 Facts About New York City."

HOTEL PICCADILLY
45th Street Just West of Broadway
Roy Moulton . . . Manager

Hospitality As Genuine As "T. R.'s" Smile
THE ROOSEVELT
Bernam G. Hines, Mgr. Director
Madison Ave. at 45th St., N. Y.

HOTEL SEVILLE IN NEW YORK
MADISON AVE. at 29th ST.
A Modern Hotel — homelike atmosphere, operated by its owners—Noted for its unequaled location and rooms.
Single from $2.50
Double from $3.50
Special weekly rates for not less than four weeks' stay.
OPPOSITE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER

HOTEL IRVING
26 GRAMERCY PARK
(EAST 20TH STREET)
Country atmosphere in the heart of New York; ideal spot for children; free use of private park. Single $8.50. Suites $16 weekly and up. GRamercy 5-6263.
GEORGE T. STOCKHAM, Mgr.

HOTEL DRYDEN
Newly refurnished and redecorated. Transient, permanent, Single or En Suite, complete kitchenettes. Reasonable rates.
Charles B. Wolverton, Mgr.
939 East 57th St., N. Y.
ELdorado 5-7080

COMING TO NEW YORK?
$2 up
Stop at the centrally located 44th St. Hotel. 120 West 44th St. 500 rms., 300 baths. Write for free guide, "SEE NEW YORK." H. H. Cummings, Mgr.
44TH ST. HOTEL

NEAR GRAND CENTRAL
The Bedford
118 East 40th, New York City
Modern apartment hotel near theatres and shops. Four blocks from Fifth Church.
One-Two rooms by DAY, week, month or year. Exquisitely furnished, baths, serving pantries. Restaurant and full hotel service. Rates—single from $2.50 and double from $4.00 daily.

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE!
Convenient to everything up-state . . . 600 rooms . . . Rates: Single from $3.00 Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Enjoy the Hospitality of a Famous Hotel . . . Stop Over in this Historic Old Dutch City Near Capitol, State Buildings, Shopping District.
Coffee Shop Roof Garden
Hotel Ten Eyck
ALBANY, N. Y.
Filon J. Ryan, Manager

Chicago

HOTEL Sherry
FIFTY-THIRD STREET AT THE LAKE
CHICAGO
Hyde Park's Luxury Hotel
Overlooking Lake Michigan
Single Room with Bath $2.50 to $3.50 per Day
Rooms with Two Beds and Bath $3.50 to $6.00 per Day
Apartments and Suites at Attractive Rentals
The excellence of the food and the low prices inspire the oft-repeated remark "How can you serve such delicious meals for so little money?" Our 85c and Dollar Dinner are popular features of the Sherry.
HOTEL Sherry

Illinois

The Georgian
Evanston's Finest Hotel
Rooms, Apartments: Transient, Residential: Moderate Rentals.
HINMAN AT DAVIS
Evanston, Ill.
FRED A. HERTWIG, Manager

Kansas City, Mo.

Hotel Bellerive
A Transient and Residential Hotel of Distinctiveness and Refinement
KANSAS CITY, MO.

4 FOUR FINE HOTELS
IT'S THE Pickwick IN KANSAS CITY SAN DIEGO SAN FRANCISCO
IT'S THE CLARK HOTEL IN STOCKTON, CAL.

St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL CHASE
Lindell at Forest Park
SAINT LOUIS

VISIT THE ROOSEVELT IN ST. LOUIS
A FINE HOTEL with MODERATE RATES
$2.00 with Bath and free garage
COMMUNICATE WITH HARRY COOPLAND, Manager

Texas

HOUSTON
Single $3.00-$4.00
Double $1.00 More
Dining Room
The Plaza Apartment Hotel
Including Garage
5020 Montrose Boulevard

HILTON HOTEL
El Paso's Newest and Finest
El Paso, Texas
ROBERT P. WILLIFORD, Mgr.

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS
FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL
750 OUTSIDE ROOMS WITH BATH
A completely equipped hotel where the traveler finds refinements and luxuries that add much to his comfort and pleasure.
Paved Sunbeam Pool. Unexpected Service.
JAS. "PAT" O'HAGHNESSY, Mgr.
$3.50
The Roosevelt

Atlantic City, N. J.

Enjoy THE Biggest Week-End Value At The Seashore
Sea water baths, excellent food, sun decks. (Slightly higher rates on major holidays). Write for information.
ROOM / BATH / MEALS | Fri. to Sun. $10
$12, $14 Per Person
F. Ernest Todd, Res. Mgr.
the SENATOR • Atlantic City

The Traymore
ATLANTIC CITY
A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea. Gracious, restful atmosphere. Palatial outside rooms. Near Christian Science church. Choicest of French and American Foods. Rates invitingly reasonable—from $6 European, with meals $9. Bonnet E. Towles, General Mgr.

VACATION HERE NOW!
You'll enjoy the invigorating air by the edge of the sea. Delicious food. Children's playroom. Decks overlooking the ocean. Moderate rates. Write for information.
The SEASIDE
on the Boardwalk ATLANTIC CITY
Harrison Cook, Res. Mgr.

Florida

BAYSHORE ROYAL HOTEL
TAMPA, FLORIDA
Hotel Rooms and Housekeeping Apts
Within a half day's drive of all points of interest on Florida's West Coast. Make this Hotel your Florida headquarters. Dining room.
For Rates and Reservations Address
H. A. CLEAVER, Manager

San Francisco

HOTEL CALIFORNIAN
TAYLOR AT O'FARRELL
SAN FRANCISCO
Every room outside and with baths (both tub and shower). Every room with radio. $2.50 to $3.50 for ONE; $3.50 to $5.00 for TWO. Downtown. Christian Science church in same block.
P. Tremain Loud, Mgr.
San Francisco's Only First-Class Hotel Which Does Not Sell Liquor

HOTEL GOTHAM
Turk at Franklin (at Civic Center)
All outside rooms—bath. Newly decorated fireproof building. Cleanliness, comfort and conservative policy. No dining room. Rates from $2.00 single.
• Free Parking •
Attractive Monthly and Weekly Rates
We Do Not Serve Liquor
ALLAN R. THOMPSON, Manager

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO
Down town on Geary St. above Union Square. Rates with bath, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, one person; $3.50 to $5.00, two persons; without bath, $1.75 one person, $2.50 two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors

Columbia Hotel
411 O'Farrell Street, corner Taylor
SAN FRANCISCO
Convenient downtown location
Near Christian Science church
Rooms with bath 1.50—2.00
Rooms without bath 1.00—1.50
Famous restaurants and theatres in the immediate vicinity

King George Hotel
FIREPROOF
All Rooms with Tub and Shower
2.00 Single, 2.50 Double, 3.00 Twin Beds
All Rooms Outside Exposure—Central Location
Mason St., below Geary St.
Restaurants in vicinity—garage service

California

PINE INN
Carmel, California
JOHN B. JORDAN
On the new Carmel-Simeon Highway
In pine forest on the ocean beach
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
Novel and Unique Rates Reasonable

Camp Richardson
The Resort that nature built on the shores of Lake Tahoe in the high Sierras
New hotel, housekeeping and camping accommodations. Amusements of all kinds. Christian Science services within 3 miles.
Address A. L. Richardson, Lake Tahoe, Calif.

Los Angeles

4077 W. 3rd St.
KIPLING HOTEL
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Famous for its good food
A luxurious yet homelike atmosphere, in residential district away from noise. Nationally known for excellent food at moderate prices. Near Christian Science church. Garage in building. ROOMS from $2 Daily with bath

Oregon

LITHIA HOTEL
ASHLAND, OREGON
10 miles nort' California-Oregon state line — 15 minutes to Medford, Oregon. Fireproof. Moderate rates.
Hubert V. Esry, Mgr.
Walter H. Leverette, Owner

Colorado

The Shirley Savoy DENVER'S
Largest and Best Equipped Hotel
Reasonable Rates
Write for information
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
BROADWAY AT 17TH

Minnesota

THE CURTIS HOTEL
Travelers from coast to coast who enjoy REAL LIVING prefer the CURTIS in Minneapolis
One Person $2.00 and up
Two Persons $3.00 and up

500 TRANSIENT and RESIDENTIAL ROOMS with BATH
Leamington Hotel MINNEAPOLIS
EARL W. PAYNE Manager

Travel

NEW ZEALAND
LOW COST ROUTE
$196 up Cabin Class
Sail from Vancouver and Victoria via Hawaii and Fiji. Auckland, $196 up; Sydney, $244 up—Cabin Class. Your agent or Canadian Pacific.
CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN
Traffic Agents—Canadian Pacific

See Also....
Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Travel

NUMBER 1 WORLD ROUTE

Best of the East
Its pageantry
Its temples
Its ageless charm
INDIA
CEYLON
PENANG
SINGAPORE
BANGKOK
HONG KONG
MANILA
BALI
JAVA

Best of the South
Its grandeur
Its mysteries
Its vibrant color
DURBAN
CAPETOWN
ST. HELENA
RIO DE JANEIRO
BAHIA
TRINIDAD
HAVANA

Best of the West
Its lovely cities
Its varied races
Its ripe culture
MADEIRA
GIBRALTAR
ALGIERS
MONACO
NAPLES
ATHENS
HOLY LAND
EGYPT

One cruise gives it all! From New York Jan. 7, 1939, for 127 days. $2300 up. Your own agent or Canadian Pacific: L. R. Hart, 405 Boylston St., Boston. Commonwealth 5656.

Empress of Britain WORLD CRUISE
Canadian Pacific

Travelers will find the Hotel and Travel Pages of The Christian Science Monitor of great assistance in planning business or pleasure trips.

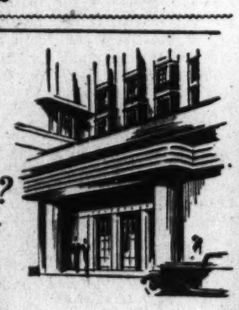
Steamship Tickets
Book now. Insure yourself a choice of space at no extra charge. American Express Travel Service provides deck plans, tour suggestions, itineraries and world-wide travel assistance.
AMERICAN EXPRESS
65 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
378 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
178 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
609 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
1535 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1010 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.
253 Post St., San Francisco, Calif.

Train Travel at its Best
CHICAGO - ST. LOUIS
ST. LOUIS - KANSAS CITY
DETROIT - ST. LOUIS
Ask any ticket agent for details of Wabash modern trains—
T. M. Hayes
Acting Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis
WABASH
Safe Travel with Speed and Comfort

DIRECT TO NORWAY
FROM NEW YORK
S. S. Bergenstjord Sept. 24 and Oct. 26
S. S. Stavangerfjord Oct. 5 and Nov. 5
New M. S. Oslofjord Oct. 19 and Nov. 19
Convenient connections to Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Finland
Consult your Travel Agent or
NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE
34 State Street, New York

Hotels

England



WHAT'S IN A NAME ?
A very great deal when it's a question of your own address! Dorset House is attractive not only as a smart address, but in equipment, convenient situation and many advantages revealed by a visit. Restaurant. Furnished Suites. Flats available from £210 — £350 One very large £625.
DORSET HOUSE If unable to call write for descriptive literature.
GLOUCESTER PLACE, LONDON, N. W. 1 Welbeck 9202

HOVE'S NEW HOTEL
Unrivalled situation on Sea Front. Magnificent Sun Terrace. Majority of Rooms have Private Bathrooms and Sun Balconies. Controlled Heating and Ventilation. Lock-up Garages. Self-contained suites. Beautifully furnished with every modern amenity and luxury.
SACKVILLE COURT
KINGSWAY, HOVE
SUSSEX - ENGLAND
Write C. WARD for Brochure, or Phone Hove 6292/3

COMFORT
with quiet luxury is the keynote of the service at Hans Crescent Hotel—one of the best that London can offer. Ideal for long or short visits. Centrally situated, facing Harrods and adjacent to Hyde Park. Receptions and Private Dance Parties (Sprung Dance Floor) specially catered for. Brochure on request. Near Christian Science church.
HANS CRESCENT HOTEL Knightsbridge S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 3421. Telegrams Hanerestel, London

ROYAL COURT HOTEL
Sloane Square, London, S. W. 1
(Christian Science church adjacent)
Next best to a de luxe hotel.
Every modern amenity and comfort. Quiet, restful and a moderate tariff. 2 lifts. H. & C.
ROYAL COURT RESTAURANT
Good food, well cooked and served in a pleasant Continental atmosphere.

DEAN HOTEL
OXFORD ST., LONDON, W. 1
Centre of Shopping and Theatre Area
Hot and Cold Water in All Rooms
Room, Breakfast, Bath and Attendance
Single Room from 8/6d.: Double Room from 16/-
Telegrams: "TELDEANHO RATH" LONDON

★ VISITING LONDON?
Take a luxury SERVICE FLAT just off Piccadilly. AT THE PRICE OF A HOTEL BEDROOM. One or two bedrooms, entrance hall, sitting room and bathroom; modern appointments; valeting; excellent cuisine; meals optional; moderate inclusive rental, daily, weekly, etc. Write for descriptive illustrated booklet. Resident Manager, 3 Cork St., London, W. 1. Telephone Regent 6375.

VISITORS TO LONDON will find at the
HOTEL RUBENS
Buckingham Palace Road (facing Palace)
Every comfort in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE of LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every bedroom hot and cold water, radiator and phone. Same management. Hotel Rembrandt, Sth. Kensington.

WESTCLIFF HALL
SIDMOUTH, DEVON.
First-Class Hotel
Beautiful position in own grounds and adjoining the CONNAUGHT GARDENS. Magnificent sea views. Every modern convenience. Central heating, private suites. Lift. Lock-up garages. Own farm produce.

Wales

Wales
LLANDRINDOD WELLS
The centre for motoring in beautiful Wales
Ye WELLS HOTEL unlicensed
100 rooms, en suite or not, with every modern comfort for winter or summer.
Open all the year round.
Please write for Tariff and free Booklet to
Mrs. M. Bryan Smith

European Information Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON:
Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings Westminster (S. W.)
PARIS: 66 Faubourg St.-Honoré
GENEVA: 16 rue de Mont Blanc

Hotels

Australia

PACIFIC TOURS
Australia, Manila, China, Japan
Australian-Oriental Line Steamers
"CHANGTE" and "TAIPING" are the connecting steamers between
AUSTRALIA - ORIENT
for this Sunshine Tour.
Cabins de luxe and rooms with bath available.
Full particulars all Tourist Offices. Also:
G. S. YUILL & CO. Pty. Ltd.
Managing Agents
SYDNEY AUSTRALIA

When in SYDNEY Stay at the AUSTRALIA
People who appreciate the finer things of life prefer the hospitality of the Australia Hotel. Its modern rooms and suites have radios and central-heating. Public rooms are air-conditioned.
Write for Illustrated Booklet of Room and Suite Rates
Cable and Telegraphic Address: "Australotel" Sydney

The "KIRKETON"
PRIVATE HOTEL
229 Darlinghurst Rd., SYDNEY
Close to Christian Science church
A refined GUEST HOUSE. 100 bedrooms, hot and cold water in each. Rooms inclusive of breakfast, 45/- per week and 7/6 daily. Complete tariff, 35/- to 70/- and 13/- daily.
PHONE F. L. 4184

The Home Forum

The Meeting of the Packets

WE BEGAN to talk of it before we left Cincinnati. The packet *Golden Eagle* in from St. Louis was tied up at the public landing, while her passengers had a look around the city. On her boiler deck, facing Cincinnati's ample waterfront, Captain Buck Leyhe was playing genial host to the circle of stout rivermen who always seem suddenly to assemble from nowhere when a steamboat ties up at a town, and who always talk nothing but river and steamboat. In a lull in the general conversation, Captain Chris Greene of the Greene Line, at whose new wharf-boat we were tied up, turned to me. "You'll meet the *Gordon C. Greene* downriver," he said. "She's making a trip with a crowd from Akron down to Cairo and return."

The *Golden Eagle* and the *Gordon C. Greene* are the only two packets now carrying overnight passengers on the inland waters. They are the last survivals of a great fleet of twin-stacked white boats whose animated comings and goings were once the excitement of the inland waterways. Their meeting was an event, an exclamation point in the punctuation of our trip.

* * *

I LIKE TO believe I was the first on deck to see her coming upstream, an indistinct form in haze and smoke crossing the mile-wide river opposite Vickers Landing, where the channel shifts from the Illinois to the Kentucky side of the river. It was 8:30 Wednesday morning; we had spent two days and three nights coming down the Ohio, with stops at Louisville, and Evansville, Indiana. Just a few minutes before, we had whistled our way past the entrance of the Cumberland River and now were steaming close to the Kentucky shore, smack in the middle of the channel to take all advantage of the current. It wasn't long before what had been an indistinct shape on the river horizon turned into what was unmistakably the *Gordon C.* Then we heard her whistle, one long blast of greeting, roar up the four or five miles of river which separated us, and our whistle, surely the loudest whistle on the inland waters, beat on our eardrums long in answer.

As we were the downriver boat, we pulled over to the near-by Kentucky bank to tie up. Bells jangled in the engine room. "Give me a line off that side kevel, Moon! Drop it down! Put a breast line out, Will!" On the hurricane deck, megaphone in hand, Captain Buck Leyhe was calling up to pilot and shouting down at rousters, landing a steamboat for the millionth time. The passengers milled about the forward decks. With the sharpened perceptions that attend moments of excitement, I noticed that the birds on the bank sang on in the morning air, oblivious of the affairs of men and boats, that upriver the blue herons bounced undisturbed on the tops of the young willows.

* * *

CAPTAIN LEYHE'S "ALL RIGHT" had scarcely closed the ceremony of landing when the *Gordon C.* was near enough for us to see and call to Captain Tom Greene, alone in his glory on the new roof atop the forward hurricane deck. To me, the *Gordon C.* was a thrilling sight, as she eased up to a perfect landing on our port side, her white paint resplendent in the morning sun, her feathered stacks belching twin streams of black smoke. And to those on the *Gordon C.* the *Golden Eagle* must have looked a thing of equal brightness. But the old-timer and purist beside me was not pleased with the structural changes wrought in the *Gordon C.* for convenience and comfort. "She doesn't look like a steamboat above the hull," he complained, while the rest of us jigged up and down with excitement at the sight of so much steamboat in one place at one time.

"How are you, Captain Buck?" Captain Tom asked.

"How are you, Captain Tom?" Captain Buck replied in good Yankee, or Irish, fashion, answering one question with another, while the entire passenger list of both boats watched the two captains of the last two packets lean over rails to shake hands from their respective decks. Kodaks clicked and movie cameras whirred. It was a moment of drama with a hundred years of tradition behind it.

* * *

THE PASSENGERS SURGED to the adjacent rails of the two boats, yammering question and answer: "Having a good trip?" "Where are you from?" "When did you leave Cincinnati?" Someone on the *Gordon C.* handed over a large packet of Akron papers containing write-ups of the beginning of the cruise the Akron Fifty Year Club was making on the *Gordon C.* We exchanged pilots. Captain Bo Allen left us to rejoin the *Gordon C.*; Captain Elmer Broadway left the *Gordon C.* to get aboard the *Golden Eagle.* (In Mark Twain's day, pilots were *Mr.* Today, as most of them hold Masters' licenses, they are invariably *Captain.* But don't call an engineer *Captain.* He's *Chief.*)

"See you in September, Captain Buck," Captain Tom called out in farewell, as the *Gordon C.* let go and began her 450 mile return trip up the Ohio to Cincinnati. He was referring, as all of us river fans well knew, to the trip of the *Gordon C.* to St. Louis scheduled for the middle of that month. The sun glinted on the brass buttons and gold braid of the uniforms of both Captain Tom and First Clerk Bob McCann who moved about among the passengers on the hurricane deck below. I thought both looked very natty. My neighbor, the old-timer, however, looked from these uniforms to Captain Buck's dark suit and plain black officer's cap. "Monkey suits," I heard him mutter under his breath in puristic disgust.

As we cast loose and backed out from the willow-edged shore, we watched the *Gordon C.*, like a proudly sailing swan, steaming on toward the town of Smithland, Kentucky, and the mouth of the beautiful Cumberland River. Then, with the roar of full-stoking in our own stacks, we backed around and steamed on down the Ohio toward Cairo, the muddy Mississippi, and our ultimate destination of St. Louis.

HORACE REYNOLDS

The Bamboo Bridge

WATER,
Blue water,
Rippling running water,
Lines and circles of splashing
shining water
Running over rocks and little stones,
Under the bamboo bridge.

Dusty tired feet,
Trotting, trotting, trotting.
Hundreds of coolies pulling little
rickshas
Through the town,
Out through the country lanes,
Over the bamboo bridge
To the Silver Temple.

—HELEN BIRCH BARTLETT, in "Capricious Winds." (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$ 6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building Washington, D. C
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings Westminster, London, S W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honore
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY: 17 Annerley Road, Sydney, New South Wales: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne Victoria, Australia

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2500, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
WESTERN: 624 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings London S W 1
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U S A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly

By Courtesy of Doll and Richards, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ZINNIAS AND BRASS": *A Pastel by Laura Coombs Hills*

WHILE there are many Bostonians who paint and draw floral subjects, none is more popular than Laura Coombs Hills. She specializes in still-life rendered in pastel. Her flowers are all portrayed so freshly and realistically that the spectator feels but one feature is lacking to complete the illusion,—the fragrance of the blossoms. Miss Hills arranges the flowers so that they maintain in the vase their characteristic bearing. The tones are bright or muted as the subject requires, and in such bouquets as this the colors are sensitively modulated.

Beauty

A COBWEB,
More fragile than old lace,
Bears the spider's weight.
And the driving rain
Leaves it whole
And strung with jewels.

But it is broken and destroyed
By the touch of a probing finger.

HAZEL SCAIFE DETWILER

Those Cherry Blossoms at the Ming Tomb

I SHALL try to conjure up . . . a Chinese spring. It will not be easy to present without too honeyed a sentiment—for sheer beauty both delicate, and intense, it exceeded any I have known. . . .

I often had such warnings as: "If you want to see the cherry-blossom at the Ming tomb, this is the last Saturday!" "There are only about two more days for the peach flowers by Lotus Lake." Even: "To-morrow the peonies at Chung Shan Nurseries will have fallen." I went to see the peonies. They were huge ragged heads with petals of such fragility as to be transparent, thin, and crisp like thinnest paper; brittle; and their colours from a flush to a red darker than the darkest copper beech. They were like paintings on silk. They were canopied for protection from the sun.

And I came upon those first peach- and apricot-trees with a gasp of astonishment; their paleness, delicacy, poise, a sense of glassy clarity in their shape and colour and scent, the unbelievableness of the whole apparition after the dreary preceding months when every aspect of the place—grass, tree, road, building, river, sky, seemed a uniform grey-brown, the corroding muddy hide of a gigantic water-buffalo—were a relief almost beyond bearing.

Those white double cherry-trees at the Ming tomb also astound the unexpectant traveller; there is hardly anything to which I can compare the sight and sensation of walking among them in early April at sunset. This monument, set on a flank of Purple Mountain, is the tomb of the first Ming Emperor, Ming T'ai Tsu, who reigned in China at the end of the fourteenth century. Like the work of all good monumental masons at that period, it consists in a succession of heavy arches leading up to a vast tree-covered tumulus. The arches are coloured "Chinese red"—a cross between scarlet and crimson. This cluster of red solids is approached by long lines of massive grey stone figures; pairs of priests, ministers, generals, and of camels, elephants, horses, and other more curious beasts, who must have stared at each other for nearly six centuries, till rain and snow had worn off some of their ferocity and left them only amiably impressive. Between the arches rise these amazing groves of white cherry. The trees are old like the rest of it, and tall enough to overtop the entrance gateway—a cloud of shadowed whiteness. Once inside the gate one was lost in it: the branches interlaced so closely that sky could hardly pierce, and one felt that sound and touch and all other sense relations with the outside world were lost too. Air and light were among the flowers, turning the solid whiteness foamy, and the whole bright hanging curtain broke up into thousands of separate patterns, like sheets of glass frosted, or snow under a microscope. And this between arches of crimson-scarlet! — INNES JACKSON, in "China Only Yesterday." (London: Faber & Faber.)

A Scholar's Ambition

Elysée Palace Hôtel,
Avenue des Champs Elysées,
Paris, 22 November, 1899.

THE return of my *propriétaire* has sent me back to hotels, but I linger along, waiting for one person or another, and not particularly eager to be at home. Not that I am doing anything here, either good or bad. Perhaps my noblest effort is to go to the auctions at the Hotel Drouot. Yesterday I sat through three hours' sale of Sarcey's books, and saw not one that I wanted. What I do want is to write a five-act drama, of the twelfth century, to beat Macbeth. The more I study, the more I begin to understand that there was literary merit in Shakespeare. Macbeth and Othello are about all that is worth having done since the Greeks. The curious thing is that the literature of the twelfth century itself, and of the thirteenth, should be rose-water, with a childlike horror for tragedy. — From "The Letters of Henry Adams," edited by WORTHINGTON C. FORD. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

As the Alpine Evening Fell

FOR an hour the far side of the valley had been in shadow, with the bright meadows turned deeper green and smoke showing blue where the fires burned high among the fir forest.

The easterly slopes were still in the sunshine. The meadows burned with it. The rocky ridge above was white with it. Serene, sailing above thin cloud at the valley's far end, the snow and ice of the Wetterhorn, caught in the sun, blazed and dazzled like the pinnacles of some celestial temple proffered to the evening sky.

* * *

THEY WERE MAKING hay in the meadows behind. All day they had been hay-making, the men scything down the thick swathes of grass and flowers, the women and children following with the wooden rakes—line after line of hay-makers working across the valley slopes. The sounds came clearly in the evening quiet, the wish-wish-wish of the scythes, the voices of the children, occasional laughter, a man by himself singing, somewhere out of sight.

The air cooled, grew sweeter with the scent of the cut hay and herbs. The floor of the valley looked cold now, in the hill's shadow, steeped in its pines. Faintly, a music unbelievably delicate, came the sound of the river running in its bed. Unbelievably delicate, because we had passed the river half an hour before and stood on a wooden bridge watching it, a milk-white cataract of glacier water above whose roar we had to shout in order to make ourselves heard.

* * *

NOW IT WAS the veriest thread of silky sound drawn between the hillsides, mingling with the other small sounds—the irrelevant song of a chaffinch, the drone of bees among the flowers, the tink-tonk, tinka-tonk-tonk of the cow-bells.

The little girl who passed wore her pale hair in tight plaits. They hung before her shoulders, over the little red apron. Her blue dress was bunched at the waist. She carried a pail of milk. She was so absurdly the stuff of picture postcards that we had to tell her so. Her eyes were as blue as the sky above the snow-peaks. She looked puzzled, thinking herself just a little girl, and not something out of an idyll.

The shadows crept upwards. From the valley floor, the cold smell of the river rose. The sun was sinking, the whole world turning blue-gray. The wildflowers, as yet uncut, shone through it like colored stars—great mauve scabious, wild campanulas, vetch, harebell, marguerite and poppy. Across the valley the smoke from the fires drifted, adding the resinous scent of burning pine to the others. The faintest of breezes stirred.

* * *

WE BEGAN TO walk downwards, through the warm sunshine with the wish-wish of the scythes behind us, past the sweet-scented hillocks of stacked hay, down into the shadows which closed round us like cool water. Like toys which might at any moment spout forth cuckoos, the chalets dotted the green slopes, inconsequently, new wood stacked beneath their eaves, giving one to think of fresh milk, and butter and cheese.

The sun was down as we reached the valley floor. Only the topmost ridge remained in the yellow light—just that, and, infinitely distanced in the pellucid air, the great peak of the Wetterhorn which reached up, transfigured, red as a rose.

C. G. G.

Stormy Night

ONE white
star trembled through
the black cloud curtains like
a candle on the window sill
of night.

D. H. McC.

Enlarged Vision

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME students of Christian Science once went by airplane from one country to another. They rose immediately through a huge, white cloud bank, and thereafter traveled for hours above the cloud, which looked as solid and white as snow. As they approached their destination the white, obscuring cloud began to break, and through these openings could be gained glimpses of the country over which the airplane was traveling. The glimpses, however, were restricted to the breaks in the clouds.

To these travelers, that experience brought home a lesson which has often been of help. Just so, we learn in Christian Science, is our view of reality obscured in the proportion that we permit thought to be clouded by false beliefs in the reality of disease, fear, hatred, envy, anger, and kindred phases of error. In reality God is infinite, His good is limitless, His love is boundless and ever present. In reality man is the full expression of God, and thus expresses health or wholeness. In reality Mind is the inexhaustible source of supply, providing for every need of man. Mortal sense cannot see the reality, for materiality, ignorance, and beliefs in different phases of limitation hide these grand, satisfying, spiritual facts.

And, just as in the case of the airplane travelers the view of the landscape was enlarged as the clouds dispersed, so the correct view of good, of reality, is gained only from the spiritual point of view.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 264), "As mortals gain more correct views of God and man, multitudinous objects of creation, which before were invisible, will become visible." We gain correct views of God through Christian Science, which reveals Him as Life, Spirit, Love, as divine Mind, the creator of all that really exists. We gain correct views of man when we see him to be the creation of infinite, perfect Spirit, spiritual, the reflection of divine Mind, intelligent, perfect, indestructible, and eternal. From this scientific point of view we begin to glimpse the real creation, spiritual, beautiful, joyous, healthy, and wise. We begin to see that only God's qualities are expressed in man, and that only good is really powerful and present.

This correct view of God and man is of very practical benefit. Thus when one's outlook seems entirely obscured by beliefs of imminent failure, and the lovely fact of God's care and protection seems invisible, the student of Christian Science turns quickly to prayer, to the Bible, and to the Christian Science textbook. In this way he corrects his view, clears his thinking, enlarges his spiritual outlook, and again beholds the fact that God and man are inseparable. He realizes that the truths of creation which had seemed hidden, such as resourcefulness and initiative, abundance, divine guidance, activity, fearlessness, and dominion, are all at hand for him to utilize as soon as he becomes conscious of their presence.

When the obscuring clouds of disease hide true health from us, we need to realize their powerlessness and unreality, since, God being the only creator, they have no real creator, law, or being. The more clearly we see the unreality of such limiting clouds of sense, the bigger and broader and clearer becomes our vision of health, freedom, dominion, and perfection.

In Genesis (2:6) it is recorded that a mist went up "from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground." This mist of materiality, this confusion or mental darkness which seems to obscure our vision of the reality of God's creation, if we permit it to control our thinking, is still coming up from the earth, from matter, worldliness, and sin. Thus we see the necessity to destroy in our thinking this whole dense fog of belief in so-called mortal mind as having any reality or power.

How clearly Jesus must have discerned the truth! No disease or sin, no hate or grief, was able to hide from him the reality of spiritual creation, including health, dominion, good. He refused to have his vision, his spiritual view, limited by obscuring clouds of material sense.

Materiality, apprehension, ignorance, timidity, lack of initiative often hide from men opportunities for wider service, restricting their experience to mediocrity and disappointment. Christian Science makes it possible for the individual, through claiming his birthright of spirituality, vision, intelligence, courage, and confidence, so to enlarge his expectancy and efficiency that his whole outlook is changed. Then greater progress, a wider sense of friendship, better service, more complete abundance begin to appear in his experience, and this will be extended and broadened in proportion as his mental vision is clarified and enlarged.

That which enlarges men's vision of reality is a constantly increasing understanding of and love for God and His spiritual universe. Our prayer might well be, in the words of one of Mrs. Eddy's girlhood poems (Poems, p. 33), "Increase Thou my faith and my vision enlarge."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Erweiterter Blick

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINIGE Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft reisten einst im Flugzeug von einem Land in ein anderes. Sie kamen beim Aufstieg sofort durch eine riesige weiße Wolkenbank und flogen nachher stundenlang über den Wolken, die so fest und weiß wie Schnee aussahen. Als sie sich ihrem Ziele näherten, begann sich die den Ausblick versperrende weiße Wolke zu teilen, und durch die entstandenen Lichtungen hindurch konnten sie hin und wieder die Gegend sehen, über die das Flugzeug hinflog. Die Ausblicke waren jedoch auf die Lichtungen in den Wolken beschränkt.

Aus dieser Erfahrung zogen die Reisenden eine Lehre, die ihnen oft eine Hilfe war. Ebenso ist unser Blick für die Wirklichkeit, wie wir in der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen, in dem Maße verhüllt, wie wir unser Denken durch falschen Glauben an die Wirklichkeit von Krankheit, Furcht, Haß, Neid, Zorn und ähnlichen Irrtümern umwölken lassen. In Wirklichkeit ist Gott unendlich, Seine Güte ist unbegrenzt, Seine Liebe ist ohne Grenzen und immer gegenwärtig. In Wirklichkeit ist der Mensch der volle Ausdruck Gottes, und er drückt somit Gesundheit oder Unversehrtheit aus. In Wirklichkeit ist das Gemüt die unerschöpfliche Versorgungsquelle, die jedes Bedürfnis des Menschen befriedigt. Der sterbliche Sinn kann die Wirklichkeit nicht sehen; denn Materialität, Unwissenheit und der Glaube an allerlei Begrenzungen verbergen diese erhabenen, befriedigenden geistigen Tatsachen.

Und gerade wie sich den Reisenden im Flugzeug ein erweiterter Blick auf die Landschaft bot, als die Wolken sich teilten, so wird der rechte Blick auf die richtige Anschauung des Guten, der Wirklichkeit, nur vom geistigen Gesichtspunkt aus gewonnen.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt im Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 264): „Wenn die Sterblichen richtigere Anschauungen über Gott und den Menschen gewinnen, werden zahllose Dinge der Schöpfung, die bis dahin unsichtbar waren, sichtbar werden". Wir gewinnen richtige Anschauungen von Gott durch die Christliche Wissenschaft, die Ihn als das Leben, den Geist, die Liebe, als das göttliche Gemüt, den Schöpfer alles wirklich Bestehenden enthüllt. Wir gewinnen richtige Anschauungen von dem Menschen, wenn wir sehen, daß er die Schöpfung des unendlichen, vollkommenen Geistes ist, daß er geistig, d. h. die Widerspiegelung des göttlichen Gemüts ist, daß er intelligent, vollkommen, unzerstörbar und ewig ist. Von diesem wissenschaftlichen Gesichtspunkt aus beginnen wir die geistige, schöne, freudige, gesunde und weise wirkliche Schöpfung zu erblicken. Wir beginnen zu sehen, daß nur Gottes Eigenschaften im Menschen ausgedrückt sind, und daß nur das Gute wirklich mächtig und gegenwärtig ist.

Diese richtige Anschauung von Gott und dem Menschen ist von großem praktischen Wert. Scheint nämlich der Ausblick durch Annahmen drohenden Mißlingens ganz verdunkelt und die liebliche Tatsache der Fürsorge und Beschützung Gottes unsichtbar, so nimmt der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft sofort seine Zuflucht zum Gebet, zur Bibel und zum christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch. In dieser Weise berichtigt er seine Anschauung, klärt er sein Denken, erweitert er seinen geistigen Ausblick und sieht wieder die Tatsache, daß Gott und der Mensch untrennbar sind. Er erkennt, daß die Wahrheiten der Schöpfung, die verborgen schienen—Wahrheiten wie Erfindungsgabe und Entschlossenheit, Fülle, göttliche Führung, Tätigkeit, Furchtlosigkeit und Herrschaft—alle ihm zu Gebote stehen, damit er sie anwenden kann, sobald er sich ihrer Gegenwart bewußt wird.

Wenn die verdunkelnden Wolken der Krankheit uns wahre Gesundheit verbergen, müssen wir uns über ihre Machtlosigkeit und Unwirklichkeit klar werden, da sie in Wirklichkeit keinen Schöpfer, kein Gesetz oder Dasein haben, weil Gott der einzige Schöpfer ist. Je klarer wir die Unwirklichkeit solcher begrenzenden Sinneswolken sehen, desto mehr, desto weitgehender und klarer sehen wir Gesundheit, Freiheit, Herrschaft und Vollkommenheit.

Im 1. Buch Mose (Kap. 2, 6) ist berichtet, daß ein Nebel aufging „von der Erde und feuchtete alles Land". Dieser Nebel der Materialität, diese Verwirrung oder mentale Finsternis, die unserem Blick die Wirklichkeit der Schöpfung Gottes zu verhüllen scheint, wenn wir sie unser Denken beherrschen lassen, steigt immer noch von der Erde, von der Materie, von der Weltlichkeit und der Sünde auf. So sehen wir, daß wir diesen ganzen dichten Nebel des Glaubens, daß das sogenannte sterbliche Gemüt überhaupt Wirklichkeit oder Macht habe, in unserem Denken vernichten müssen.

Wie klar doch Jesus die Wahrheit erkannt haben muß! Weder Krankheit noch Sünde, weder Haß noch Kummer konnte ihm die Wirklichkeit der geistigen Schöpfung einschließlich der Gesundheit, der Herrschaft und des Guten verbergen. Er ließ sich seinen Blick, seine geistige Anschauung, nicht durch verdunkelnde Wolken des materiellen Sinnes begrenzen.

Materielle Gesinnung, Besorgnis, Unwissenheit, Angstlichkeit und Unentschlossenheit verbergen den Menschen oft Gelegenheiten zu umfangreicherem Dienen und beschränken ihre Erfahrung auf Mittelmäßigkeit und Enttäuschung. Die Christliche Wissenschaft ermöglicht es jedem, seine Erwartung und Tüchtigkeit durch Beanspruchung seines Geburtsrechts der Geistigkeit, des klaren Blicks, der Intelligenz, des Muts und der Zuversicht so zu erweitern, daß sein ganzer Ausblick sich ändert. Dann beginnen in seiner Erfahrung größerer Fortschritt, ein höherer Sinn der Freundschaft, besseres Dienen, vollständigere Fülle in Erscheinung zu treten, und dies wird sich in dem Verhältnis ausdehnen und erweitern, wie sein mentaler Blick geklärt und erweitert wird.

Was den Blick der Menschen für die Wirklichkeit erweitert, ist, Gott und Sein geistiges Weltall immer besser zu verstehen und zu lieben. Unser Gebet könnte ganz gut aus den Worten bestehen, die in einem Jugendgedicht Mrs. Eddys enthalten sind (Gedichte, S. 33): „Stärke Du meinen Glauben und erweitere meinen Blick".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp. Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1938

Dress Workers' Cases Filed In Boston Court

Sixty-five defendants appear on the technical charge of obstructing the sidewalks.

Boston Today

Picketing Cases Placed on File

Police cases against 65 garment workers, charged with obstructing the sidewalk while picketing in a two-week strike at 35 Kneeland Street, Boston, were placed on file today after the workers admitted to findings of guilty.

The workers had been arrested by police as they picketed three dress firms to force them to observe a 35-hour work-week and other union conditions. After several days of negotiations, the manufacturers agreed to the Union demands and the strike was called off.

The picketing cases were filed by Judge Joseph Riley in Municipal Court. His action, in effect, placed the workers on their good behavior. No sentences will be pronounced so long as the cases remain on file, but the cases could be withdrawn from the file at any time.

Seven other persons arrested on assault and battery charges in connection with the strike had their cases continued until Sept. 21 by Judge Riley. A similar strike is being conducted this week against another dress firm at 35 Kneeland Street.

Sales Crusade Reaches Afar

The Boston Sales Crusade of the Chamber of Commerce swept further afield into Greater Boston today with Wellesley and Belmont joining in the campaign. Cambridge entered the ranks yesterday.

More than 1,000 firms have already signed up with the crusade, according to its chairman, Edwin C. Johnson, who called for 100 per cent co-operation of all Greater Boston manufacturers, consumers and particularly retailers, in a statement issued this morning. The crusade can only be a success, he declared, if this 100 per cent co-operation is secured in this effort to increase sales.

Reports already indicate, he stated, that business in this territory is already improving as a result of this "Sales Mean Jobs" campaign.

One supporter of the campaign was so enthusiastic this morning that when the Chamber of Commerce Building elevators broke down for more than half an hour, he walked up the 13 flights of stairs to the campaign headquarters to secure a few buttons, windshield stickers and placards.

Officials Visit Salisbury Wreck

An air of mystery surrounded the departure of the motorboat Alice this morning, with a customs official, a representative of the Army Engineers office—and a permit to transport dynamite, aboard. Its destination was the scene of the wreck last spring of the British freighter City of Salisbury, which struck an uncharted rock at the entrance to Boston Harbor.

The trip was reported to have been arranged by Leo Pistorino, of Pistorino & Co. of Hanover Street, brokers and importers. Its object was said to be a survey of the possibility of recovering more of the 3,500 tons of freight still remaining in the vessel's holds—especially a consignment of 1,800 bales of crude rubber. This was worth about $35,000 when salvaging operations were abandoned after the wreck because of their expense, but now its value has increased, because of market conditions, to about $70,000.

Part of the ship's cargo is in the after holds, still resting on the rock in comparatively shallow water. The rest is in the forward portion of the vessel, which broke off and slid into

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Decreasing cloudiness this afternoon, followed by fair and slightly cooler tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, becoming threatening late Wednesday; showers Wednesday night; moderate winds, shifting to northwest this evening.

Vermont: Fair and cooler tonight, Wednesday increasing cloudiness and cooler, showers Wednesday night.

Connecticut: Fair and cooler tonight, Wednesday increasing cloudiness followed by showers beginning Wednesday afternoon or night.

Rhode Island and Massachusetts: Fair and slightly cooler tonight, Wednesday increasing cloudiness, showers Wednesday night.

Maine: Fair tonight and Wednesday, slightly cooler Wednesday, showers Wednesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds shifting to northwest this afternoon and diminishing tonight, fair weather tonight and Wednesday becoming overcast Wednesday afternoon over south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	71	Minneapolis	60	80
Bermuda	72	78	New Orleans	78	86
Chicago	68	86	New York	66	70
Denver	52	82	Norfolk	70	80
Helena	52	76	Philadelphia	68	74
Kansas City	76	92	St. Louis	74	90
Los Angeles	68	86	San Francisco	52	64
Miami	76	86	Washington	70	76

A—7:30 a. m., Sept. 13.
B—Maximum Sept. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 2:17 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Wednesday 2:43 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:29 p. m.

Terraced Farming on New Hampshire's High Plateau

Panorama
View of terraced field on the R. N. Johnson farm in southern New Hampshire. Three terraces are shown on the right, with a sodded outlet in the center.

Two Crops
Terraces as they appear before grain is cut. Potatoes are growing on either side, as can be seen in picture.

Making a Terrace
Rubber-tired tractor at work on the Johnson farm building a terrace that will halt soil erosion, save fertilizer waste, and thus help produce larger crops of potatoes.

Terraces to End Soil Erosion Blaze New Trail for Potato

Now that New England farmers are harvesting potatoes for immediate sales—although potatoes for winter storage are still in the ground—the size of each farmer's crop is of immediate concern to him.

Especially interesting, agriculturists say, will be a new kind of farming, under way on one of the largest potato farms of New Hampshire, which increases crop yield by combating soil erosion.

On the R. N. Johnson farm, 2,000 feet in the air, atop a high plateau near the Connecticut River Valley in the southern part of the Granite State, the owner has established a system of improved land use and soil conservation.

Among potato growers in some states there is a select order, called the 400 Bushel Club, for growers who can grow potatoes at the rate of 400 bushels or more an acre, as "Jack" Johnson does on his broad, gently-rolling acres up along New Hampshire's sky line. Many farmers think they are fortunate when their crops average half that amount.

400-Bushel Club

One must know potatoes to belong to the 400-Bushel Club, growers say, and Mr. Johnson spends much money each year on every acre to keep up the 400-bushel average. He uses gang plows, 10-row sprayers to battle insects, and tractors large enough to haul road graders. Last year he added a larger tractor to the list of machines in his equipment, bought a terracer and proceeded to change his previous method of farming, the method that had produced the 400-bushel average.

Eight years ago when Mr. Johnson started operations on his mountain top farm, the potato digger turned up record yields from all his acres. For the last two years, however, the acres on the sloping parts of the fields have fallen down on the job. While level acres were yielding from 400 to 500 bushels an acre, the slopes had fallen as low as 125 bushels. Mr. Johnson found the reason in the gullies and washes on the hills and decided that if he was to set the pace for New Hampshire potato growers, he must stop the rains from washing topsoil and fertilizer from his fields.

Fields Terraced

After discussing soil erosion with officials of the New Hampshire State Agricultural College and of the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, he bought the farm terracer and proceeded to adapt an age-old method of soil conservation to present-day farming in the American fashion. In addition, he brought in a steam shovel and trucks to tear out a mile of stone fence in the path of the terraces.

Now, nearly three miles of long, low ridges which are the low-cost modern substitute for Europe and Asiatic stone walls that held the soil in place on hillsides long ago, wind around the slopes on the contour of Mr. Johnson's fields and escort water politely to a safe outlet before it gets a chance to wash and gully the farm. Furthermore, Mr. Johnson has changed his type of farming so plows, sprayers and diggers work around the level of the fields, following contours of the land, instead of up and down the hills in the old square-field fashion.

When an unusually heavy rail fell last fall, the terraces were only partly finished, yet they prevented the gullying and washing Mr. Johnson had experienced during previous hard rains. This year and next he thinks the terraces will pay for themselves in the fertilizer they save.

"Soil erosion" is the New Hampshire grower's terse explanation of why he spent a lot of money to change from a type of farming that made him a blue-ribbon producer.

Small '38 Crops Of N. E. Potatoes And Apples Seen

Potato and apple crops in New England will be smaller this year than last, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. This was taken as indicating a probable rise in market prices for the two commodities.

Production of milk rose, however, to a new high point for the Sept. 1 daily average per cow, the Bureau reported. Production rose above the average (16.24 pounds per cow) in four States, but fell below it in New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

The potato crop, especially in Maine, was hard hit by rains in late July and much of August, the Bureau reported. As a result, a revised estimate of a 53,555,000-bushel crop for the six States was issued—an estimate 1 per cent lower than the previous figure of 54,219,000 a month ago, and about 8 per cent below the actual harvest of 58,158,000 bushels last year.

The apple crop is estimated by the Bureau as about 25 per cent below the 1937 harvest. A revised estimate of 7,100,000 bushels was issued, a figure slightly higher than the estimate of 7,090,000 bushels a month ago. The New England apple crop was 9,458,000 bushels last year.

The fruit was described as "of fair size and good quality." The prospects for McIntosh apples improved during August. The size of Baldwins will be the largest since the freeze of 1934-35, the Federal experts predicted.

Leary Continues Drive Against Self

Patrolman Thomas Leary, unwilling candidate for delegate to the State Democratic Convention, now hopes, he said, to have a "chicken in the pot" for himself for some little time, whatever may be the culinary hopes of Cambridge voters as a whole. He swept into his campaign yesterday armed with hundreds of cards donated by a local poultry concern. They bore a plea to voters to favor other candidates—and the firm's own compliments.

If danger of election continues to threaten him, Mr. Leary declared today he will attempt to swing votes to others in the race by soliciting them for himself in a doorbell ringing campaign conducted in the cold gray hours before the dawn.

Union Refuses To Aid in Drive On Marine Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13—If the Sailors' Union of the Pacific Coast hopes to obtain any assistance here in supporting its charges that the United States Maritime Commission is "union busting" by opening hiring halls in New York and Baltimore for unemployed sailors, it is "out of luck," according to John Patnaude, National Maritime Union delegate, who said the local "is not putting out any statements criticizing the Maritime Commission" and has taken no stand on the Commission's plan to train jobless seamen.

Royce Kerbow, another delegate, said the circulars passed out here were distributed by Frank Berry, a representative of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific Coast. That union, he said, was taking steps to quit the CIO and go over to the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Kerbow said Mr. Berry left a batch of circulars at the headquarters of the local on Richmond Street but they were tossed into the waste basket. He further stated that the national officers of the Maritime Union after a conference with the Maritime Commission withheld any action on the Government recruiting program.

Mayor Seeks Re-Election By Distributing Pickles

CEDAR FALLS, Iowa (AP)—You won't see any of Mayor C. N. McHugh's constituents eating campaign bonbons here, but a lot of them will be sucking "campaign pickles."

With election due in April, the Mayor is favoring his candidacy for re-election by following his custom of the last few years of making dill pickles and giving them to his friends.

Cross Unopposed As Connecticut Democrats Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTERN POINT, Conn., Sept. 13—The Democratic State Convention opened here today with Gov. Wilbur L. Cross unopposed for a fifth nomination, and the chief contest centering on the nomination for lieutenant-governor.

Pre-convention maneuvers apparently have ironed out effective opposition to the renomination of United States Senator Augustine Lonergan. Other places on the state ticket seem assured for the incumbents.

Grand jury allegations of municipal fraud in Waterbury removed Lieutenant Governor Frank Hayes from consideration as state ticket material this fall. Thus it is that the poorest paid and ordinarily the least conspicuous in state officialdom, is the focal point of the convention's activities.

Leading Candidates

Attorney Thomas Hewes of Farmington and State Labor Commissioner Joseph M. Tone of New Haven are the leading candidates. Edward F. Ahern of Hartford will receive that city's 70 votes on the first ballot. There are several other

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

N. E. Turns Eyes To Vermont And N. H. Primaries

Following the Republican landslide in Maine and the setback to the New Deal in Maryland, New England turned political eyes today on the primaries now clocking in votes in New Hampshire and Vermont and on the opening of the two-day Democratic convention in Connecticut.

In Republican Vermont, where not a single Democratic contest appeared on the ballot, the fight of the day lay between Representative Charles A. Plumley, Jack Crowley, a former National Vice-Commander of the American Legion, and John Reid, a Montpelier real estate dealer, who made no active campaign, for Vermont's single seat in the National House. Gov. George D. Aiken and Senator Ernest W. Gibson sought Republican renomination for their respective offices after the briefest of campaigns. A light vote is anticipated.

Across the line in New Hampshire there were plenty of contests in the Republican ticket. The main contest was the struggle between Gov. Francis P. Murphy and Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney for the Republican nomination for Governor.

As pressure has been brought on all sides by a strong New Hampshire Townsend Plan organization, both Governor Murphy and Mr. Cheney have come out for the old-age pension scheme. So, too, has Representative Charles H. Tobey, who contested with Maj. Eliot A. Carter for the Republican Senatorial nomination. Senator Fred H. Brown (D) was unopposed for renomination.

Seven of the 10 Democrats whose names appeared near the top of the ticket were battling for a chance to step into the office now occupied by Representative Alphonse Roy (D). If Mr. Roy wins renomination he may finally face Arthur B. Jenks, Republican, who first was declared the winner of their contest two years ago. Finally, however, the House ruled Mr. Roy should be seated. Mr. Jenks has only one primary opponent.

Merry-Go-Round Goes Round But That's Not the Half of It

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the merry-go-round goes round, gleeful passengers worry little over questions of balance, but one of the most perplexing problems faced by the engineer, particularly the aeronautical engineer, is rotational vibration, the subject today of an erudite paper presented at the International Congress of Mechanical Engineers meeting at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

R. P. Kroon and W. A. Williams of Philadelphia analyzed spiral vibration of rotating machinery to find that heat applied or gained unevenly by a rotating part causes oscillations just as pronounced as would be the vibrations from a lopsided shaft, flywheel, or fan.

The phenomenon was reported in much detail with careful analyses prepared to show the relation between the speed of progression of the distortion, the angle of lag, and rotor dimensions All of which should allow engineers to take necessary steps to prevent such uneven warming, observers felt. It was observed that whereas the new theory is only approximate at present, it is valuable as a diagnosis of trouble. The clue to the mystery was unfolded when Messrs. Kroon and Williams detected a time element in certain vibrations. Sometimes vibration existed and sometimes it didn't. A check-up disclosed uneven warming, causing a shift toward unbalance of the rotor.

At the dedicatory exercises held late yesterday, President Karl T. Compton of Technology disclosed that the new Wright Brothers Wind Tunnel will be used partly for the advancement of the theoretical science of aerodynamics and partly on a co-operative basis with the aircraft industry in solving problems of practical design.

Orville Wright, one of the two pioneers in aviation whose historic flight at Kittykawk led to the beginning of modern aeronautics, was invited to be a guest. Because of his inability to be present, Dr. Compton sent him a telegram transmitting the friendly greetings and the respects of the gathering.

In his address before the initial test of the tunnel last night, Dr. Compton remarked on the fitness of commemorating the pioneering work done at Tech in aeronautical engineering, by completing the new wind tunnel on college grounds, incorporating several pioneering features in the art of wind tunnel design. "Our new equipment," he said, "possesses such features in its flexible adjustment of Reynolds Number and wind velocity through variation in air density, in its design and measuring equipment, in its control of wind speed and other features."

The "Reynolds Number" to which he referred, is a very useful mathematical constant which allows the engineer to translate data gathered in a small scale wind tunnel to design of large, practical ships. Specifically, it is the product of the mean velocity, diameter and specific gravity divided by the absolute viscosity, the property of a body to oppose a flow of fluids or gases.

The International Congress for Applied Mechanics now in session in Cambridge, meets once every four years and has held four previous meetings. To this Congress have come more than 300 delegates from more than a dozen countries. While not large in membership, compared with some scientific bodies, this Congress is distinctive in that it deals with the most difficult problems in the most fundamental of all branches of applied science. Its members are natural scientists and engineers of highest distinction in this difficult field.

Light Vermont Vote Expected; Campaign Lacked Vital Issues

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 13—Republican voters today went to the polls to cast their votes in the primary election after the quietest campaign in, more than two decades. Gov. George D. Aiken is unopposed for the Republican nomination for Governor and only a comparatively mild interest marks the efforts of Jack Crowley, Rutland attorney, to unseat Congressman Charles A. Plumley. Scarcely any attention is being given the eleveth-hour attempt of Martin N. Vilas of Burlington in his campaign to part United States Senator Ernest W. Gibson from the nomination. The battle for the Republican nomination for Attorney General has largely been one of attack by former State Senator H. Albion Bailey of Burlington with Attorney General Lawrence Jones standing pat on his four-term record of achievement.

In view of the lack of vital issues in any part of the contest the voting today is expected to be light.

Preparing for the Republican-Democrat battle of ballots in November, the GOP State Committee last week opened headquarters at the Pavilion Hotel here and named T. K. Salmon, Dorset newspaperman, publicity director.

Old Age Payments

A total of $73,424 was paid to 5,185 old age assistance recipients during August, W. Arthur Simpson, Director, has announced. This was an average payment of $14.16 per month. Based on needs as determined by the investigations of the field staff, the tendency is toward a gradual increase in average monthly payments for assistance.

Drop in WPA

Fewer persons are employed on WPA in Vermont than during the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Barrows Wins Easy Victory In Maine Vote

Three Representatives, all Townsend backers, score GOP triumph over Democrats.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 13—Voters of Maine have put their stamp of approval upon the Administration of Gov. Lewis O. Barrows (R) and returned him to the State Capitol for another two-year term.

This was evident today as additional returns from yesterday's balloting showed that the Republican Governor had halted the comeback attempt of his Democratic predecessor, former Gov. Louis J. Brann.

Returns from 616 out of of 629 precints were:

Barrows	155,290
Brann	138,624

Maine's three United States Representatives were similarly successful in retaining the confidence of the electorate. All were re-elected.

While the results in the first 1938 general election are hailed by many Republicans as evidence of continued anti-New Deal sentiment in Maine, some observers point out that local issues played a more prominent part than national ones in the campaign.

Each National Chairman was eager to see his Party triumph. Both came here to make speeches, and Postmaster-General James A. Farley can find little comfort in the results.

Yet it can hardly be said, in the view of neutral observers, that the campaign was fought solely on a basis of loyalty to President Roosevelt or New Deal measures. The Governor stressed the economy and efficiency of the State Administration, including its balanced budget. Mr. Brann claimed the State was in good financial shape because "I left it so."

Probably, the results, as in many state elections, were based on a mixture of both local and national issues, with the former predominating.

Incumbent Republicans in Congress, all indorsed by Dr. Francis E. Townsend and his pension-plan organization, won easy victories.

Representative Clyde H. Smith's Second District defeat of F. Harold Dubord, Democratic National Committeeman whose New Deal loyalty Mr. Farley had commended, caused considerable comment. Postmaster General Farley had confined a Maine visit to Mr. Dubord's labor-crammed district, but had praised all the Democratic nominees.

Townsend Advocate

In the First District, Representative James C. Oliver, advocate of monetary reform, outdistanced Harold B. Emery, who viewed Townsendism as "fantastic."

Melvin P. Roberts was snowed under in the Third District by Representative Ralph O. Brewster, with whom he had been at grips over the worth of New Deal reciprocal trade treaties.

First District, 146 precincts out of 146: Oliver (R) 57,535, Emery (D) 40,036.

Second District, 206 precincts out of 212: Smith (R) 54,703, Dubord (D) 46,513.

Third District, 265 precincts out of 271: Brewster (R) 51,051, Roberts (D) 29,626.

Total vote, approximately 285,000, was short of 1936, when the vote for United States Senator was 311,489, for Governor, 304,180, and for President 292,150.

Mr. Brann has suffered his second major defeat, having failed by 5,000 votes in 1936 to deprive Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., of re-election. This year's campaign, he declared in one speech, would be his last. He indicated he would return to Lewiston law practice or retire to his farm at Madison.

Mr. Barrows declared he had given Maine a "sound, business-like" Administration, claiming Mr. Brann, his predecessor, had left him a $2,000,000 deficit upon leaving office.

Gas Company Rates Defended

It would cost the Boston Consolidated Gas Company 41 1-10 cents per 1,000 cubic feet to manufacture the gas it now pays 28 cents for, Dana D. Barnum, retired president of the company, testified before the Public Utilities Commission today.

Appearing for the Company as a consulting engineer, in connection with the new contract of the Company with the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, from whom the Company buys its gas, Mr. Barnum set a value of $15,000,000 on the reproduction of a hypothetical plant which the Company would have to operate if it manufactured its own gas.

Under cross-examination by Lewis H. Weinstein, Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, which is opposing the contract, Mr. Barnum contended his estimate was correct. Mr. Weinstein said the witness used the figure $14,000,000 one year ago.

Counsel for the City is attacking the contract, which must be approved each year, on grounds that approval now by the Commission would pave the way for the Consolidated Gas to win the increases in rates which the Commission denied to it on Aug. 1.

Mr. Weinstein asserted the Commission had been misled for years. He said he intended to show that "these hypothetical plants are queer animals and the figures on plants which the Company has been introducing for years have been all wrong."

R. I. Party Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13—The Democratic State Central Committee has sent out notices to Party members officially announcing that the Democratic State Convention for the nomination of Governor and general officers of the State will be held at 9 a. m. on Sept. 30 in Elks' Auditorium, this city.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Helzapoppin," featuring Olsen and Johnson, Barton and Mann. Marked by excessive vulgarity. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree." 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris, Frances Mercer and Bruce Cabot. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Tomorrow: Preview at 8 p. m. of "My Lucky Star," featuring Sonja Henie.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Boy Meets Girl," featuring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Bruce Cabot and Beverly Roberts in "Tenth Avenue Kid." Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

Exeter—
Lewis Stone and Mickey Rooney in "Judge Hardy's Children." 2:10, 5, 7:55. Also "Shopworn Angel," starring Margaret Sullavan. 3:25, 6:20, 9:10.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn in "Bringing Up Baby." Also "Dangerous to Know," featuring Anna May Wong. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Brookline Village Theater—
Margaret Sullavan in "Shopworn Angel." 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Mystery House," featuring Dick Purcell 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Tremont—
Irene Dunne in "Joy of Living." Also "I Met My Love Again," with Joan Bennett. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

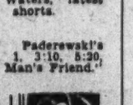
Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels, featuring the Inside Story of Czechoslovakia, "Demons of the Deep," and "A Lad in Bagdad." Continuous from 9:15 a. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 6:15, 9:45. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
Robert Benchley explains "How to Raise a Baby." "Joaquin Murietta," "Fishing New Zealand Waters," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Also "Steel Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9.

Uptown—
"The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," featuring Edward G. Robinson. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "Mother Carey's Chickens." 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.



University—
Richard Dix in "Blind Alibi." 1:45, 5, 8:10. Also "Shopworn Angel," with Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Tomorrow: Tyrone Power and Madeleine Carroll in "Lloyds of London." Also Miriam Hopkins in "Woman Chases Man."

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Merle Oberon in "The Divorce of Lady X." Also "Walking Down Broadway," with Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
"Sing You Sinners," starring Bing Crosby, Ellen Drew, and Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:45. Also Kay Francis and George Brent in "Secrets of an Actress." 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"I'll Give a Million," with Warner Baxter, 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. Also "The Lone Wolf in Paris," featuring Francis Lederer. 2:09, 5:14, 8:10.

Strand—
"Joy of Living," with Irene Dunne. Also "Saturday's Heroes," with Marian Marsh. Tomorrow: Victor McLaglen in "Devil's Party." Also Joe Penner in "Do Chase Yourself."

State and Orpheum—
Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power in "Marie Antoinette." Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20.

Boston—
Claude Rains and Jackie Cooper in "White Banners. 10:30 a. m., 12, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Torchy Blane in Panama," with Lola Lane and Paul Kelly. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Tanner will conduct the guidance tour on English Paintings. 11 a. m.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Helizapoppin"

A riot of vulgarity is "Helizapoppin," which opened last night at the Shubert. The show combines the worst features of vaudeville, burlesque, radio and musical revue. Its humor depends mostly on shouting, rushing about, and the firing of revolvers. It wipes out the barrier between stage and auditorium. Stooges are all over the place. People run up and down the aisles emitting horrible cries and firing pistols, threads are dragged across the spectators' faces in a darkened house while a loudspeaker warns of spiders. If there are enough people who enjoy this form of wit, no doubt the piece will have a run.

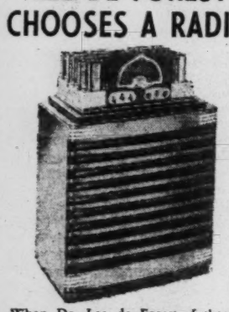
The doings on the stage are no less violent, with interludes of greater quiet but seldom of greater interest. The presiding geniuses of the entertainment are Ole Olsen and Chic Johnson, who have appeared in vaudeville, pictures and radio. They lend their rowdy comedy to virtually every item.

The Radio Rogues, three impersonators, are clever, but their act is much too long. A Negro quartet does, rather self-consciously, a protracted number recalling that Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves. There is an expert Negro tap dancer; otherwise the dancing is undistinguished. Walter Nilsson, unicyclist, does some amazing stunts, whose effect he impairs by a silly running comment. Hardeen the magician contributes tricks.

The music and the singing are comparable to the dancers and the dancing. The "Aloha" finale of the first act is commonplace. The satire of the skits is blunt and obvious. One of the top flights of fancy is the opening movie in which President Roosevelt, Mussolini and Hitler are shown, with dubbed voices in incongruous speeches.

"Anything for a laugh" is said to be the motto of Messrs. Olsen and Johnson. And there are people who will laugh at anything. L. A. S.

LEE DE FOREST CHOOSES A RADIO



When Dr. Lee de Forest, father of radio, chose a new radio for his own home recently, it was of course a McMurdo Silver.

"To enjoy the best that Radio can offer," says Dr. de Forest, "those gifted with refined taste must listen to its interpretation by such an excelling instrument as a McMurdo Silver."

These superb instruments, in a variety of styles and sizes, begin at $165. In Massachusetts they are sold exclusively by

M. Steinert & Sons
The Home of the Steinway
JEROME F. MURPHY, President
162 Boylston Street, Boston
308 Main Street . . . Worcester
1217 Main Street . . . Springfield

Visitors Throng Fair Exhibits At Brockton Grounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 13—The turnstile clicked merrily at Brockton Fair today, keeping up the average of visitors who have journeyed here morning, afternoon, and night since the big opening Sunday.

The crowd has several headliners to choose from: Paul Whiteman and his swing orchestra, Lucky Teter and his crew of stunt racing drivers, the new Irish and French buildings, a television show, and a great assortment of entertainment on the midway.

Many of today's visitors found their way to the judging in the 20th annual dog show, today centered on pointers, setters, and retrievers. The dog show continues through Thursday.

In the Industrial Building are Chamber of Commerce exhibits representing Brockton, New Bedford, Attleboro, Taunton, Stoughton, Whitman, Plymouth, and North Easton; Brockton City Department exhibits, WPA, U. S. Navy and merchants' displays, the Radio Relay League amateur broadcasters; Anthracite Industries, glassblowers, a model home, and a fashion show, featuring a wedding procession. In the Food Building is a great variety of food exhibits and over 200 pies entered in a pie-baking contest.

The livestock barns are full. Brockton, guests are informed, is the only major fair in the United States judging cattle on an economic basis of milk production and type. Type is usually the standard of judging, but the new system, innovated last year, was so successful that it is being repeated.

Forty goats, of four different types, are entered in Brockton's first annual goat show, with a milking parlor and milkmaids dispensing the rich milk.

Faculty Completed At Conservatory

Wallace Goodrich, Director of the New England Conservatory of Music, announces the following appointments to the faculty of the Conservatory for the year commencing Sept. 15:

Quincy Porter, Dean of the Faculty, formerly Professor Music at Vassar College, will assume the instruction in compostion and theory. Mr. Porter is one of the most prominent of the younger composers in the United States.

Mme. Marie Sundelius of Brookline will join the faculty as teacher in voice. Mme. Sundelius is well known both from her long membership in the Metropolitan Opera Company and from a long-sustained public career.

Alfred Krips will join the faculty in violin; he is a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the first violin section and a member of the Boston String Quartet.

Miss Maude M. Howes, Director of Music in the public schools of Quincy, Mass., will direct the course in high school music.

Carlton Guild will conduct courses in educational psychology and education; Grant Manson of Cambridge will be in charge of the course in fine arts; and José da Costa will join the faculty as an instructor in solfeggio.

Lively Family Wrote 'Finis' To Temperament, Says Author

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW CANAAN, Conn.—The average layman would expect that a writer who had managed to make $300,000 in one year with his or her trusty typewriter would feel mildly entitled to take it easy for a while; but if the writer is Faith Baldwin, the receipts mean nothing but the vague sound of figures, and are only proof of the theory that, the more you do, the more you must do, to be worth your salt.

Miss Baldwin lives in a house in New Canaan where a lot of writers and artists live, but that is not to say that she goes much to parties or is much a part of what is sometimes called, in such places, "the colony life." She said, "I go to work at eight in the morning, and work until lunch time. Sometimes I can knock off then—it depends on what state my plot is in—but usually I go right back to it, and stay until at least three or four o'clock. I can hardly ever go out at night—for there is always the next morning's work to think of."

Miss Baldwin is frequently held up to students of writing as an example of the kind of "training" a successful writer has to maintain. She writes between six and eight thousand words a day, which causes shudders to run up and down the spines of what are known as "the thousand-words-a-day boys." But if you are going to turn out five full length novels a year, beside a number of short stories and magazine articles, you can afford no such luxury as a thousand words a day.

Practically any editor who has ever bought her copy would tell you that Faith Baldwin has all the good qualities of the artist, and none of the poor ones, and that she is a shining example of the theory that literary ability plus the endurance and energy of a draft horse will make the wheels go round.

Miss Baldwin calls the New Canaan house her boiler factory. It is 165 years old and has fine old trees about it. What was once a fine old red barn out back has given way to a lovely flower garden. There is a stone terrace, edged in the thoroughly New England manner, with phlox, and she works in a small study overlooking it. Miss Baldwin had another boiler factory which was in Brooklyn, where she used to live. "My other boiler factory was not nearly so nice as this one, and here—though it seems hardly believable—I have sunshine, and quiet and lovely clear air to work in, instead of stuffiness and electric light."

Miss Baldwin acquired her working method in the early years, when she had to sandwich in paragraphs among the upbringing of four children and the management of a home. "The telephone was always ringing; the laundry man was always thumping the door; the children were always hungry, so I got into the habit of being able to drop my heroines in the middle of a word, and to pick them up again as if I never had dropped them, once the small crisis was past. It is a poor soil in which to grow temperament—the soil of a growing, lively household, with limited help and such modern inventions as doorbells and telephones. I'm glad I came along as I did. It saves a lot of bother to learn early that steady diligence is worth ten muses."

Her friends look unbelievingly at her when she says she leads a rigorous life, without much playtime. "You went to Palm Springs last winter!" they say, accusingly, as if she were holding out on them, about her fun.

"But I wrote 18,000 words on the train to meet a deadline. I wanted to look out the windows and see the country I passed through, but there was a calendar in front of me. Rest, at Palm Springs? Fun? Yes, fun of a sort, but I think you'd hardly call it rest. I want to get material; I had a story definitely in mind; the heroine was one of the most agile active young females alive; I had to crowd into three months doing, myself, all the things she would have done in a far longer time. I don't write stories about locales I don't know, or activities either. If I haven't done the things, at some time or other, I go out and do 'em. It takes time, and there is a different quality about doing the things for business, and for idle pleasure."

There is one notable exception to Miss Baldwin's rule about never putting unfamiliar locale into her writing. She wrote a book about China. It would have been quicker if she had gone to China on purpose, for she spent a whole year in research and reading, and then she had to get a friend to check every detail for her.

People always want to know how such people work. Miss Baldwin does all of her first drafts, herself, on the typewriter. Then she has them copied. She corrects them, rewriting and interlining, until the manuscript looks like a roadmap made by an agitated guinea hen. This could easily be a waste basket for lots of choice phraseology; but her secretary has developed a sixth sense about deciphering the code.

Miss Baldwin's father was a Brooklyn lawyer. His daughter knew quite early that she wanted to be a writer. She scribbled, but she didn't sell anything until she was 18. Then she sold two short stories for $15 apiece.

When the World War broke out she was traveling in Germany. She thought it would end soon so she stayed on. Then, when it looked as though she were wrong, her father didn't want her to attempt the submarine blockade, so she didn't get home for two years. Then she got a job with the War Camp Community Service, editing a magazine, and getting up dances for the boys. She wrote a novel too. She didn't think it was awfully good at the time, and she thinks now that it was simply terrible. She got a corroborative telegram from the publishers to whom she submitted it. They evidently believed in being explicit and very brief about the faults of manuscripts. "Don't kill father," they wired, "and make marriage plausible."

She married an engineer and kept on writing. "I did everything—advice to the lovelorn, beauty hints, and speeches for large, frightened men who had very little to say and couldn't say it anyhow, but had to make speeches at dinners. Then I discovered that newspapers ran serial stories. That taught me all I know about construction. I found out that if you could get in a punch for the Saturday afternoon that would hold the reader over Sunday, everything else was comparatively simple. I also learned not to waste my time, and how to decide things quickly. Last winter I bought a mink coat in 20 minutes. It is a good coat too."

Motto: Hard Work

© Bachrach

Faith Baldwin
Who Writes Between Six and Eight Thousand Words a Day to Keep Up Pace of Five Novels a Year

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 14

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:05	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Sept. 14

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Insurance Firms Warned to Retain Public Good-Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSTERVILLE, Mass., Sept. 13—To combat increasing public interest in savings bank life insurance and in savings bonds of small denominations issued by the Federal Government, life insurance companies should set out to do "a public relations job of the highest quality, Seneca M. Gamble of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company told the 16th annual Insurance Advertising Conference at Oyster Harbors Club yesterday.

Charles F. J. Harrington, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts also urged a publicity campaign in newspapers. "We have recommended the use of the columns of the daily newspapers," he said, "not particilurly through the medium of advertisements of a stereotyped character, but through the medium of the prolific, intelligent, and entertaining writings of specialty writers."

In his speech, made as a representative of Governor Hurley, Mr. Harrington declared the Governor is peculiarly interested in the progress of the insurance business because it was his source of livelihood before he assumed public office.

H. A. Richmond of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, declared that "frankness in insurance advertising is as much needed as in other business."

Arthur A. Fisk, President of the Insurance Advertising Conference and Advertising Manager of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, asserted that "truth in advertising is accepted as a fundamental today and in no place more so than in the insurance business."

Quincy Considers 'Jay-Walker' Law

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy said today that he was considering with City Solicitor John D. Smith a proposal to create a "jay-walker" ordinance.

The plan recommended by the Quincy Safety Council suggests that as a first move in a drive to make pedestrians safety conscious that police officers pass out "tickets" to people who create a hazard by dashing into the roadways in congested areas.

What the Politicians Say

Gov. Charles F. Hurley, candidate for the Democratic renomination, speaking at Taunton, New Bedford, and Fall River, in answering to charges he is a "do-nothing Governor":

"Freely I admit I have done nothing to bring the least shame or dishonor upon the glorious traditions of the Commonwealth. I have done nothing contrary to the dictates of good government. I have done nothing to lower the dignity of the office of Chief Executive. I will confess I have done nothing to ruthlessly oust public officials because they have failed at all times to agree with me. . . . I have been extremely careful to see that the Governor's car was never an engine of destruction."

Saltonstall Confident

Leverett Saltonstall, Former Speaker of the House, candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, today:

"My entire campaign has been contested cleanly and decently, without recourse to abuse or slander and I am confident of the outcome. Character, ability, and honest performance of duty are the requisites the people demand of their public servants today. I have served the people of Massachusetts faithfully during 18 years in public life and I have pledged myself when elected Governor to restore confidence in the Government by giving an honest and efficient administration."

Curley Attacks

James M. Curley, Former Governor, candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, in rallies, charging that Governor Hurley forced 1,500 State employees to attend a Hurley rally Sunday night:

"This is the first time a Governor has either directly or indirectly attempted the Russianized system of dragooning free citizens into service. The meeting Sunday was unusual because it was the first time the Unemployment Compensation Commission has functioned as a unit. . . ."

Advocating an increase from $55 to $72 a month for WPA workers to boost their purchasing power by $25,000,000, he said "it would be equivalent to an increased purchasing power of $250,000,000 in Massachusetts."

McMasters Speaks

William H. McMasters, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor:

"Four successive defeats is sufficient to any thinking Republican that there must be something beside the name of the candidate other than the word 'Republican' and it was with this in mind that I have filed to run on election day with the designation 'Townsend Recovery' plan. Working in combination with the Republican Party we will present an issue of transcendent importance in the year of changing political standards."

Butler Pledge

Frederick Butler, candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination:

"If elected Governor, I promise to clean out the 'Augean Stables' at the Statehouse. The State Unemployment Compensation Commission and the State Civil Service Commission are two agencies requiring immediate attention. . . . I am the only candidate in the field prepared to present a program of liberal views on modern government.

Elevated Issue

Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, at Roxbury on the Boston Elevated situation:

"The manipulation of the Massachusetts Legislature by a former Governor has placed upon the people a burden reprehensible in its conception and dastardly in its administration.

"Do you realize that the Elevated operating at over a $2,000,000 loss for the past year still pays stockholders $5 for every share of stock, while the people of the Metropolitan District are compelled to pay these 5 per cent dividends, pay a 10-cent fare, and the more than $2,000,000 which the Trustees claimed the Elevated lost last year."

Plea for Russell

Marcus A. Coolidge, former United States Senator speaking in behalf of Richard M. Russell, Democratic candidate for Governor:

"Two things should guide us in choosing a candidate for Governor. First, we should be certain we nominate a standard-bearer of Democracy whose record shows he has the capacity and will respect the wishes of the whole people and who will give a good account of his stewardship. Second, we should select as a standard-bearer of the Democratic Party, a man who can be elected in November. We have such a man in my personal friend and colleague, Richard M. Russell.

Whitcomb Platform

Richard Whitcomb, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, in a series of campaign rallies today:

"The Republican candidate to be successful must offer a program with restoration of private employment as its cornerstone. The program of this candidate must have as its cornerstone the return of real jobs at real pay in private industry. That stone must be cemented with reduction in taxes and revival of the building trade. The program must specify proposals in relation to our ports, recreational facilities, youth, agriculture, outdoor life, and the general management of our Government. This type of program has been outlined in detail in my platform."

Tonight's Radio Specials

Primary Campaign Talks

Democratic: 6:30, WEEI, Owen Gallagher; 6:45, WEEI, John J. Sawtelle; 6:45, WAAB, Charles F. Hurley; 6:45, WMEX, James M. Curley; 7:00, WEEI, Joseph M. White; 7:15, WAAB, Charles F. Hurley; 7:30, WBZ, James Brennan; 7:45, WAAB, Owen Gallagher; 8:00, WBZ, Thomas H. Buckley; 8:00, WAAB, William H. Foley; 8:15, WMEX, Owen Gallagher; 8:30, WBZ, William P. Yoerg; 8:45, WBZ, Charles F. Hurley; 9:30, WAAB, John Dowd; 10:00, WBZ, Francis E. Kelly, and others; 10:00, WAAB, John Dowd; 10:00, WNAC, Richard M. Russell.

Republican: 6:25, WBZ, Kenneth D. Johnson; 7:45, WBZ, Horace T. Cahill; 8:15, WAAB, Robert Bradford; 8:15, WBZ, William H. McMasters; 8:45, WMEX, Robert Bradford.

8:00 WEEI "Four Corners Theater" presents "Among the Breakers."

9:00 WNAC "Vox Pop" previews Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson's "Battle of the Sexes," new quiz program.

9:30 WEEI Benny Goodman and his orchestra to analyze swing arrangement, with Fletcher Henderson, of "Blue Skies."

10:00 WEEI Hal Kemp and his orchestra to feature new Cole Porter music.

11:15 WEEI Talk by Alfred M. Landon to Republican rally at Little Rock, Ark.

11:15 WBZ "Music As You Desire It": recordings of second half of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Interlude; news	"Top Hatters"; orch.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:15 Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	"Top Hatters"; orch.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Sales Mean Jobs"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Indiana Indigo"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sports	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner Concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Political talk	Tennis résumé; talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Political talk; talk	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Sports reports	Sport reports
6:45 Pol. talk; orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Political talk	Political talk
7:00 Popular songs	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Political talk	News commentator	"Musical Album"	Jack Ward
7:45 "Second Husband"	Political talk	"Don't You Believe It"	Political talk	Dance music
8:00 "Four Corners	Political talk	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Political talk	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Theater"; drama	Political talk	vocal group	Political talk	Political talk
8:30 "Get - Together";	Political talk	Paul Martin's Music	Green Hornet; drama	Tennis talk
8:45 popular music	Political talk	Paul Martin's Music	Green Hornet; drama	Political talk
9:00 "Grand Central	"Now and Then"; or-	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	"Moonlight Sonata"	Variety Hour
9:15 Station"; sketch	chestra; vocal quintet	terviews	F. Ferneau's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	"Fibber McGee"; variety	Political talk	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	program	"Musical Album"	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine";	Political rally	Political talk	Political talk	Gypsy music
10:15 Hal Kemp's Orch.	Political rally	Richard Himber's Orch.	Vocal Trio	Gypsy music
10:30 Mystery sketch	Political rally	"Hollywood Gossip"	E. Madriguera's Orch.	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45 V. Monroe's Orch.	Political rally	Organ recital	E. Madriguera's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	J. Dorsey's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:15 Address by Alfred	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:30 M. Landon	Music As You Desire It	National Softball Finals;	"Leaders in Dance Time"	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
11:45 V. Lopez' Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Soldier Field, Chicago	"Leaders in Dance Time"	Ivan Frank's Orchestra

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; songs	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 Talk; "The Handy	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Man"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club; popular	"Variations"; musical	"Merry-Go-Round"	Franco Gallucci
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; orch.; news	program	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Home Forum talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Concert Hall"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Song recital
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Food secrets	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Mass. Firemen	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Ben Reynolds' Orchestra
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	Pol. talk; music; talk	Instrumental Ensemble	Popular music	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Pol. talk; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	Political talk	Sylvia Barry and orch.	Kiwanis Club luncheon;
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Checkerboard Time"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Homemakers Forum	speakers
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Musicalogues"
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Studio interview	Variety program
2:15 "Frolics"; music	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport relay	Variety program
2:30 "Lyric Serenade"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Commentator
2:45 "Lyric Serenade"	"Betty Crocker"; talk	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sport reports	Book Reviews
3:00 Syncopation Piece;	"Swingtime Trio"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees - Chicago	Ruth Nigey, songs
3:15 B. Field's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Evalyn Tyner, songs	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Chicago	Network program
3:45 Vocal Trio	"Newsy Views"	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Network program
4:00 "At the Music	Club Matinee; variety	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
4:15 Counter"; popular	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	Dramatic sketch	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"On the Mall"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Interlude; news	"Who Sang It?"; vocal-	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	ists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 Studio talk	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Pol. talk; music	Tennis résumé; pol. talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Political talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	Political talk	"Curtain Calls"	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Voters' League	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:15 Political talk	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Rollini Ensemble	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Living History"	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Jean Evans, songs
7:45 Doris Rhodes	Political talk	Political talk	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters";	Political talk	"One Man's Family";	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	Political talk	dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	Political talk	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Souvenir"; vocalist and	"Varieties"; music
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Political talk	vocalists	orchestra	Political talk
9:00 Political talk	Political talk	"Town Hall Varieties";	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15 Dance Rhythms	Political talk	Col. Stoopnagle; music	Political talk	tory in Action"
9:30 "Blue Velvet"; so-	Midweek Function	"For Men Only"; vocal-	Political talk	"The Question Box"
9:45 loists; orchestra	Midweek Function	ist; orchestra; guests	George Olsen's Orch.	"The Question Box"
10:00 "The Word Game";	Political rally	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Ice Water, Please";	"Serenaders"
10:15 Max Eastman	Political rally	Class and Dance	dramatization	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	Political rally	Kay Kyser's Musical	'Melodies from the Skies'	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45 "It Can Be Done"	Political rally	Class and Dance	'Melodies from the Skies'	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	'Melodies from the Skies'	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Count Basie's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losses' Orchestra	lem; variety
11:30 Vincent Lopez' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Vincent Lopez' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	lem; variety

BACK to SCHOOL SALE

RICHMOND BEANS CUT GREEN or WAX
The Finest that Maine Grows 3 NO. 2 TINS 29c
Finest Brand . . . Whole Refugee Fancy GREEN BEANS 2 NO. 2 TINS 29c

MIRABEL PURE JELLIES
Ideal for School Lunches . . . Give the children variety —Your choice of many flavors all specially priced.
Apple Jelly 2 1 LB. JARS 23c
Crabapple, Mint Jelly, Grape or Quince 2 10 OZ. JARS 25c
Black Raspberry or Currant 2 10 OZ. JARS 29c

My-T-Fine DESSERTS 3 PKGS. 17c
Cut-Rite Wax Paper 40 FT. ROLL 5c
Paper Napkins Bell-view 2 PKGS. 15c
R & R Chicken Boned NO. ½ TIN 45c
Baked Beans FINAST 2 28 OZ. TINS 25c
Dole's PINEAPPLE JUICE 46 OZ. TIN 27c
Mild Cheese Whole Milk LB. 19c
Grapefruit FINAST Fancy Sections NO. 2 TIN 10c

White Spray CORN FLAKES - WHEAT PUFFS 2 PKGS. YOUR CHOICE 5c
Your choice of two ready-to-eat cereals that the children love . . . and look at the price! Buy several packages at this low price.

Finast—Made from US No. 1 Grade Peanuts
PEANUT BUTTER 1 LB. JAR 15c 2 LB. JAR 27c
DAINTY JELL SIX PURE FRUIT FLAVORED GELATIN DESSERTS 3 PKGS. 10c
PUDDING DAINTY DOT Vanilla or Chocolate 3 PKGS. 10c
PINEAPPLE Dole's No. 1 Fancy Finast, Sliced, or Crushed 2 LGE. TINS 37c
SILVER NIP GRAPEFRUIT JUICE 2 16 OZ. GLASS JARS 25c
FINAST COOKIES ALL KINDS 2 LBS. BULK 23c
CAMPFIRE MARSHMALLOWS With Free Pencil 1 LB. PKG. 17c
VERMONT MAID SYRUP 12 OZ. JUG 19c
MARMALADE MIRABEL Pure Calif. ORANGE 2 LB. JAR 25c 1 LB. JAR 15c
CRYSTALINE SALT FREE RUNNING 2 LB. CTN. 7c
VINEGAR FINAST, FULL STRENGTH PURE CIDER VINEGAR GAL. JUG 37c ½ GAL. JUG 23c
BRILLO Cleans, Scours Pans like new 2 SM. PKGS. 15c
TOMATO JUICE FINAST 50 OZ. TIN 19c

DOUGHNUTS Plain or Sugared 2 DOZ. 29c

N. B. C. COOKIES In Cellophane Bags A Wide Selection EACH 19c
Uneeda Biscuits 3 Pkgs. 13c
Premium Crackers Pkg. 17c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Ave.
Next to Mechanics Building
7 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

NEATEST TRICK in the Salad Bowl

● Three Diamonds Crabmeat with a come-again appeal! It tickles the tongue. Surprises the taste and thrills the guest. Serve a Crabmeat salad and bask in the furore it creates.

THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT

Quincy Handtub To Be Preserved

The old handtub, purchased 94 years ago by the city of Quincy to fight fires in that city and manned by volunteers, will be preserved for posterity, Chief William J. Sands announced today.

The old handtub, which won the championship of the city in 1880 and 1881, threw water at that time a distance of almost 203 feet. The pumper was one of four acquired by Quincy in 1844 and has survived the others. Now as the only connecting link between the stirring volunteer days of almost a century ago and the present modernized department, it will be cleaned and polished and kept in good condition as a historical relic. It is now stored at the Wollaston station.

Maine Lobster Faces Eclipse As Canada Seizes U. S. Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—In the past 27 years there has been a decline in the annual lobster catch of Maine of 14,000,000 pounds. In 1910 the take was 19,000,000 pounds. The total for last year did not go over 5,000,000 pounds. Last winter Maine fishermen received on an average of 12 cents a pound for lobsters. In more prosperous times the winter price has reached 60 cents a pound.

As a result of low prices, many Maine lobstermen have hauled their traps out of water, stored them on the "bank," and are either marking time or have engaged in some other branch of fishing. Nobody can catch lobsters at 12 cents a pound and make a livelihood, they declare.

There are many reasons for this decline in the Maine lobster industry. If we are to believe lobster dealers and fishermen, the principal reason is the flood of Canadian lobsters pouring into American markets. They enter the United States free of duty and with modern transportation and refrigeration come from every part of Canada that borders on the Atlantic Ocean, including all islands and even Newfoundland. Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island each have a circumference approximately the length of the Maine coast. A few years ago only Nova Scotia and two other counties, Charlotte and St. John, shipped lobsters into the States and then only for a short period.

Summary of Situation

The lobstermen figure the situation as follows:

Finding profitable markets and no restrictions here, this business has increased until today Canada ships in each month more than the entire Maine catch! Steamers from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, to Boston bring around 100,000 pounds of Canadian lobsters each trip, while Canadian lobster smacks also bring a steady supply. The largest lobster dealer in Canada has a representative in Boston all the time and he receives the best possible prices. Outside of Western Canada they have not yet begun to fish the grounds, setting traps near shore and neglecting the prolific offshore areas.

In the days before marine motors, a lobsterman in a sailing craft or dory who operated 50 traps was classed as a big-time fisherman. He did not fish during December, January, February, and March. He set traps only near the shore. Today, the successful lobsterman operates strings of from 100 to 200 traps, and in winter runs 10 or 12 miles off to sea in a staunch powerboat to set them on strings or trawls in the warmer deep water. Thus the supply has become depleted.

Shipped to Interior

A comparatively few years ago the refrigerating barrel was devised so lobsters could be packed and shipped long distances with little loss. This port ships them almost daily to Chicago, St. Louis, Mo., and even the Pacific Coast, to Texas, and other Southern States. This has made fresh lobster available in many parts of the country that hitherto knew lobster only in the can. At the United States Fish Hatchery in Boothbay Harbor, Maine, for many years eggs were collected from female lobsters, hatched and the fry distributed along the coast. Finally, the practice was abandoned as impractical.

Maine lobstermen, however, believe the real cause of their woes, the cause of low prices paid them, is the overwhelming flood of Canadian crustaceans. Canada has enormous storage places which are stocked late in the fall and therefore furnish a never-failing supply of lobsters through the winter when comparatively few Maine lobstermen are fishing. Once Maine was recognized as the biggest and best lobster fishing area in the country. Today it is completely overshadowed by Canada. Thus there is a movement to place a tariff or duty on these incoming lobsters that will put American lobstermen on an even footing with those of Canada.

A. E.

Robert Low Bacon

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Representative Robert Low Bacon, a Republican Congressman since 1922, who passed on here last night, was a member of a family socially and politically prominent in New England for generations.

The Congressman, representing the First District, second largest in the United States, had been unopposed for renomination in the Republican primary Sept. 20. In his last speech he criticized the New Deal strongly.

Comparing President Roosevelt's so-called "purge" to the "liquidations" of Soviet Russia," he declared: "If the President can dictate who shall go to Congress, our democracy is finished."

One of the best known Republicans in New York; Mr. Bacon, entered politics in 1922 after a successful career in finance. Born in Jamaica Plain, Boston, he attended Groton School and the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1910.

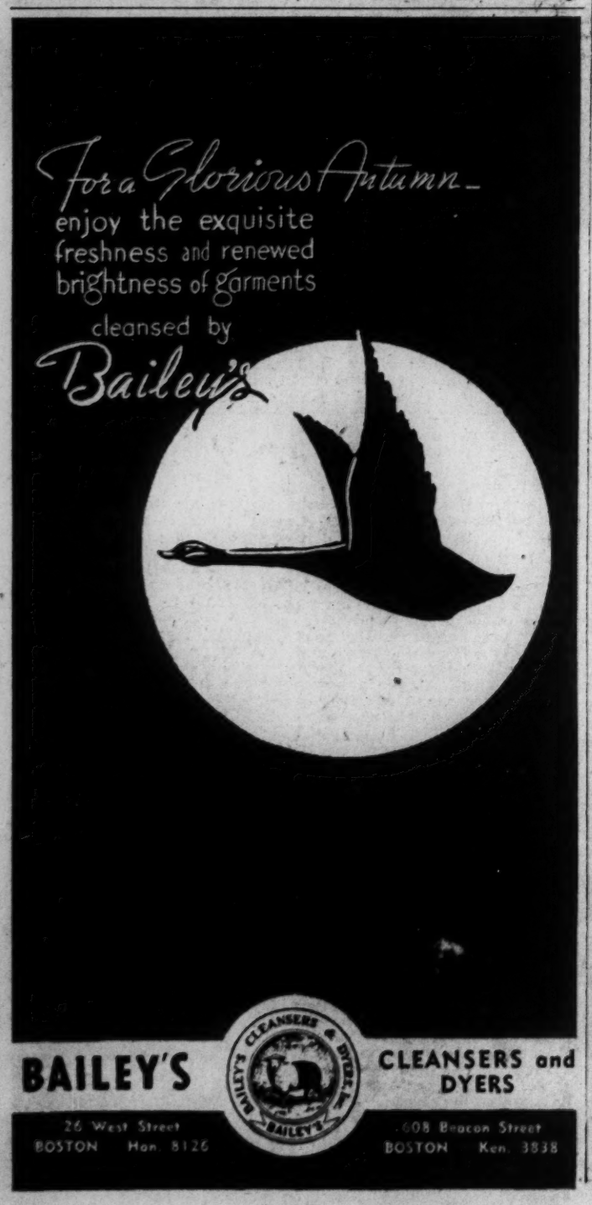
After working two years in the Treasury Department at Washington, he became associated with Kissell-Kinnicutt & Co., New York investment bankers. He retired as a member of the firm to run for Congress. He was re-elected eight times by increasing majorities.

Mr. Bacon served on Congressional committees on Appropriations, Education, Insular Affairs, Immigration and Naturalization, Census, and Merchant Marine and was considered an authority on immigration.

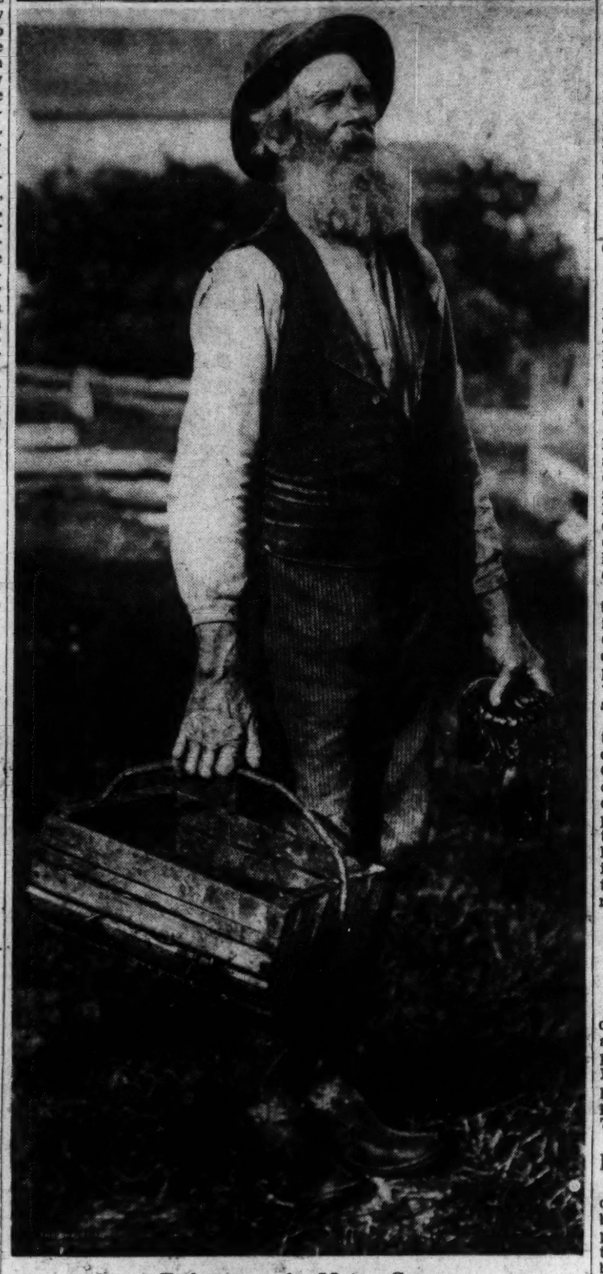
He sponsored the Bacon prevailing rate of wage law, a measure which provided that all workers on Federal construction jobs should be paid the rate of wages prevailing in the local community. The measure, aimed against the importation of cheap labor, was endorsed by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Bacon was the son of the late Robert Bacon, Secretary of State under President Theodore Roosevelt and later Ambassador to France. His brother, Caspar G. Bacon, is a former Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, where the family's founder settled three centuries ago.

Genuine Scotch Tweeds and Authentic Clan Tartans
IMPORTED SWEATERS and PLAID SKIRTS
FOR SCHOOL WEAR
Fine quality Sweaters in colors "to go with" beautiful Plaid Skirts. Authentic Tartans for the skirts in any excellent grade of wool.
Plaid Glengarry $3.50
ROMANES & PATERSON
581 Boylston St., Boston


For a Glorious Autumn—
enjoy the exquisite freshness and renewed brightness of garments
cleansed by
Bailey's
BAILEY'S
CLEANSERS and DYERS
26 West Street BOSTON Han. 8126
608 Beacon Street BOSTON Ken. 3838

Seeking Lobster in the Cool Deep



Fishing on the Maine Coast

Upper: The lobsterman rows off in the early morning in a skiff to powerboat moored offshore.

Lower: Veteran lobsterman carrying lobster basket in one hand and live crustacean in the other

Today's News in Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 9)

about 90 feet of water, some 300 feet away.

A consignment of cocoanut oil in watertight cans is also sought in the new salvage plans. Working from a lighter alongside the wreck, it is assumed, divers would cut a hole in the side and attempt to remove the valuable rubber and oil.

Unfair Sales Law To Be Interpreted

The Brookline Chamber of Commerce announced today that it is compiling information relative to the operation of the so-called Unfair Sales Practices Law in order to aid local merchants in a drive toward unfair competition. The work is being done by the mercantile division of the Chamber.

The new law provides penalties up to $500 and jail sentences from one month to a year, or both, for failure to comply with all phases of the law. Offences are the sale of merchandise at below-cost prices except where bona fide clearance sales are conducted or goods are perishable. Detailed information relative to the act will be furnished to members as soon as it is gathered completely.

Rail Trip Around Mountains Sunday

A "Round-the-Mountains" trip for lovers of New Hampshire and railroad enthusiasts who prefer to "let someone else do the driving" and to have both eyes free for the scenery and both hands free for camera manipulation—or occasional doughnut breaking in a lunch car—has been planned by the Boston and Maine Railroad for next Sunday. At exactly one cent a mile for the 400 mile circuit, Railroad Enthusiasts, Inc., sponsors of the trip, point out that the journey is less expensive than motoring in most cases, too.

For those whose hobby is railroading, the high points of interest will be a 40-minute stop to inspect B. & M., Canadian Pacific, and Montpelier & Wells River locomotives at Woodsville, and a 30-minute stop at Bartlett to look over Maine Central engines.

For lovers of scenery—with or without cameras—the main attraction will be the view—comparatively free from the belt of "improvement" which lines the highways—of the Merrimac Valley, Lake Winnipesaukee, Mount Washington, Crawford Notch and the country on the home stretch—via Dover, N. H.

It is expected that the full colors of fall foliage will be enjoyed—especially as the train rolls high on the side of the ravine by Crawford Notch.

The special air-conditioned train will leave North Station at 9 a. m. daylight time, and return at 10:15 p. m.

Railroad Enthusiasts, Inc., has also planned another special fall foliage excursion for October 12, on the Ware River Branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad.

State Firemen Meet in Boston

Citizens of Boston will see local firemen in action on Boston Common tomorrow at 10 a. m.—not fighting a fire—but displaying their ability and agility in scaling ladders in record time, and also playing powerful streams of water in a public drill. A tower will be erected on the Common for the exhibition, as part of the activities of the Massachusetts Firemen's Association in its 59th annual three-day convention which opened this afternoon at the Hotel Bradford.

The final session and election of officers will be held Thursday morning, with Deputy Chief James J. King, president of the Association, presiding.

Boston to Choose Apple Pie Champion

The best cook of apple pie in Greater Boston will be chosen tomorrow.

The championship will be decided when scores of apple pies will be exhibited at the Boston Edison Company Auditorium, second floor, 39 Boylston Street.

Professional pastry cooks are barred but otherwise anyone over 18 may enter, man or woman.

To win the title of "Greater Boston's Best Apple Pie Cook," you must cook a pie of standard, two-crust kind, with plain pastry and containing no fruits or berries except apples.

Judges will decide the winner on the basis of 100 points; 20 points for appearance, 40 points for crust and 40 points for the excellence of apple filling.

The Greater Boston champion will compete for the State Championship and the winner of the State crown will be sent to the New England Apple Festival at Worcester, Oct. 8 to 15, expenses paid.

Cross Unopposed As Connecticut Democrats Meet

(Continued from Page 9)

possible contenders who might spring into prominence if there is a convention deadlock.

As the convention opens, Colonel Hewes, defeated running mate of Governor Cross in 1932, is the favorite in the race, with the backing of delegations from Waterbury and Bridgeport. Commissioner Tone, conducting largely a one-man campaign up to this point, has scattered support from many smaller communities about the state.

In the last few days, however, Colonel Hewes has had to withstand a concentrated attack on his labor record, in which opponents have pictured him as unfriendly to labor and likely, on that account, to be a handicap to the Democratic ticket if nominated. Commissioner Tone, as a former union leader, and head of the State Labor Department, has been the beneficiary of this attack.

Led Opposition

John J. Egan, secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, and personally a Republican, led the barrage with a speech at the annual convention of the Labor Federation in which he called Colonel Hewes "an enemy of labor." Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford followed that up Sunday with a statement that the Democratic party membership "has no confidence" in him as a vote getter.

Colonel Hewes, in a radio reply to Mr. Egan, denied flatly that he is an "enemy" of labor and pointed out that although he has represented corporations in the courts, he did so as a lawyer engaged by a client. His personal political and economic views did not enter into his professional practice, he declared.

To date the Democratic chieftains and sub-chieftains have waited in vain for a word from Governor Cross designating his personal choice for the lieutenant-governor's place on the ticket. Before the convention ballots that may be the solution of the fight.

Selection of a lieutenant-governor this year has added importance because of the widely-held belief that Governor Cross will not be a candidate for governor in 1940, when, if elected this fall, he will have completed a full decade as chief executive. Should the Governor designate his choice for the position this year it would be taken as selection of the "heir apparent" for the gubernatorial nomination two years hence.

Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

comparable summer period a year ago. There are now 6,659 persons employed, according to Administrator Harry W. Witters. This also compared favorably with the all-time peak reached in March, 1936, when 7,700 persons were in the rolls.

Bonds Favored

Montpelier voters at a special city meeting Friday night, approved by a decisive two-thirds majority, a proposal to issue $343,000 in bonds to provide for a new graded school building, a new filtration plant for the water system, and for other WPA labor projects.

The vote on the school building was 1,212 to 228. The cost of the building will be $360,000 of which 45 per cent will be provided under a PWA grant already allowed. The City's share of the filtration plant project will be $110,000 the rest also being provided under a PWA grant already allowed by the Federal Government.

Hunter Resigns

The resignation of Dr. Russell P. Hunter, Director of the State Fish and Game Service since 1935, has been announced by J. J. Fritz of Middlebury, chairman of the State Board of Conservation and Development. Dr. Hunter will leave here Sept. 15 to begin work in Hartford, Conn., as Superintendent of the Connecticut State Board of Fisheries and Game. No announcement of Dr. Hunter's successor has been made.

Bus, Truck, Trailer Crash

OXFORD, Mass., Sept. 13 (AP)—Four or five persons were reported killed and an undetermined number injured here today when a bus and a truck and trailer collided.

Amusements

BOSTON

STATE (LOEW'S) ORPHEUM
Movie Quiz Contest Picture
NORMA SHEARER • TYRONE POWER
"MARIE ANTOINETTE"

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family
BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W. 47th St. Evgs. 8:45—50c to $3
Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2
Also playing at Wilbur Theatre, Boston

SONJA HENIE • RICHARD GREENE
In "MY LUCKY STAR"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 5 p. m.
ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'y. Cir. 6-6230
Evgs. 8:40. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:40—$1.10-$2.20

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Mail orders.

Babson Proposes Tax System To Solve Economic Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

legitimate technological improvements would soon find work in other industries. In the cases under discussion, the situation is very different. The tax should be put on because of the needless destruction—by one generation—of natural resources which have been a million years in accumulating and can never be replaced.

"In addition, the plastic industry has great possibilities. Plastics are made from cornstalks, cotton, small agriculturally raised pine trees, all of which would require putting more people to work. Of course, a few men would be displaced by the taxation program, but the net result would be putting 3,000,000 at work and reducing our relief bill more than 50 per cent.

"The program would accomplish four things:

"1. Immediately put 3,000,000 people to work, reduce the relief burden 50 per cent, and raise one-half of the remainder by taxing natural resources.

"2. Reduce real estate taxes by at least $10 a thousand. This should greatly stimulate building which directly helps 30 industries.

"3. Increase the price of oils, rayons, and alloys to a point where people will use more alcohol, cotton, wool and plastics, which are annual products of the farm and thereby solve the farm problem.

"4. Conserve these natural resources of oil, timber, and metals, for the use of succeeding generations and thereby do for them as we would like them to do for us."

Mr. Babson summarized the reasons why the unemployed of the country are said to total 11,000,000 minimum. At least 2,000,000 of these are unemployable, he said, leaving 9,000,000 "to discuss."

One third of the idle 9,000,000 may be expected to be asorbed by a return of business to normal, Mr. Babson said, dependent upon public opinion and better business conditions. A second 3,000,000 could be put back to work by the oil curtailment and taxation plan. The third 3,000,000 are being taken care of by the Sales Mean Jobs campaign, he averred.

Reasons advanced by Mr. Babson for unemployment included:

1. Our change of motive power from horses which consumed oats and hay raised annually by labor, for gasoline obtained almost freely from the earth.

2. Our change of industrial power from bituminous, which was mined by labor and hauled by trains for temporarily cheap fuel oil which flows in pipes.

3. Our change of heating from anthracite which also gave employment to those taking care of furnaces, ashes, etc., for the carefree oil burner.

4. Our change from textiles of wool, cotton, and silk, the raising of which gave much employment, for rayon, celluloids and other artificial fabrics made from trees that have been 150 years growing.

5. Our change of building construction whereby alloys, mined from the ground, take the place, in many ways, of older forms of construction.

6. Other temporary substitutions such as gasoline for sail power, tar for gravel, farm tractors for mules, and forest products for leather.

Master Hears Claim Of Ouster Injustice By Wellesley Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 13—The claim made by Dr. S. Munroe Graves that he was ousted illegally two years ago as Superintendent of Wellesley schools, was the subject of a master's hearing opened yesterday before F. Delano Putnam, Special Justice of Boston Municipal Court. The hearing, adjourned yesterday afternoon, was resumed this morning in the law office of Nutter, McClennon & Fish, of 161 Devonshire Street, Boston.

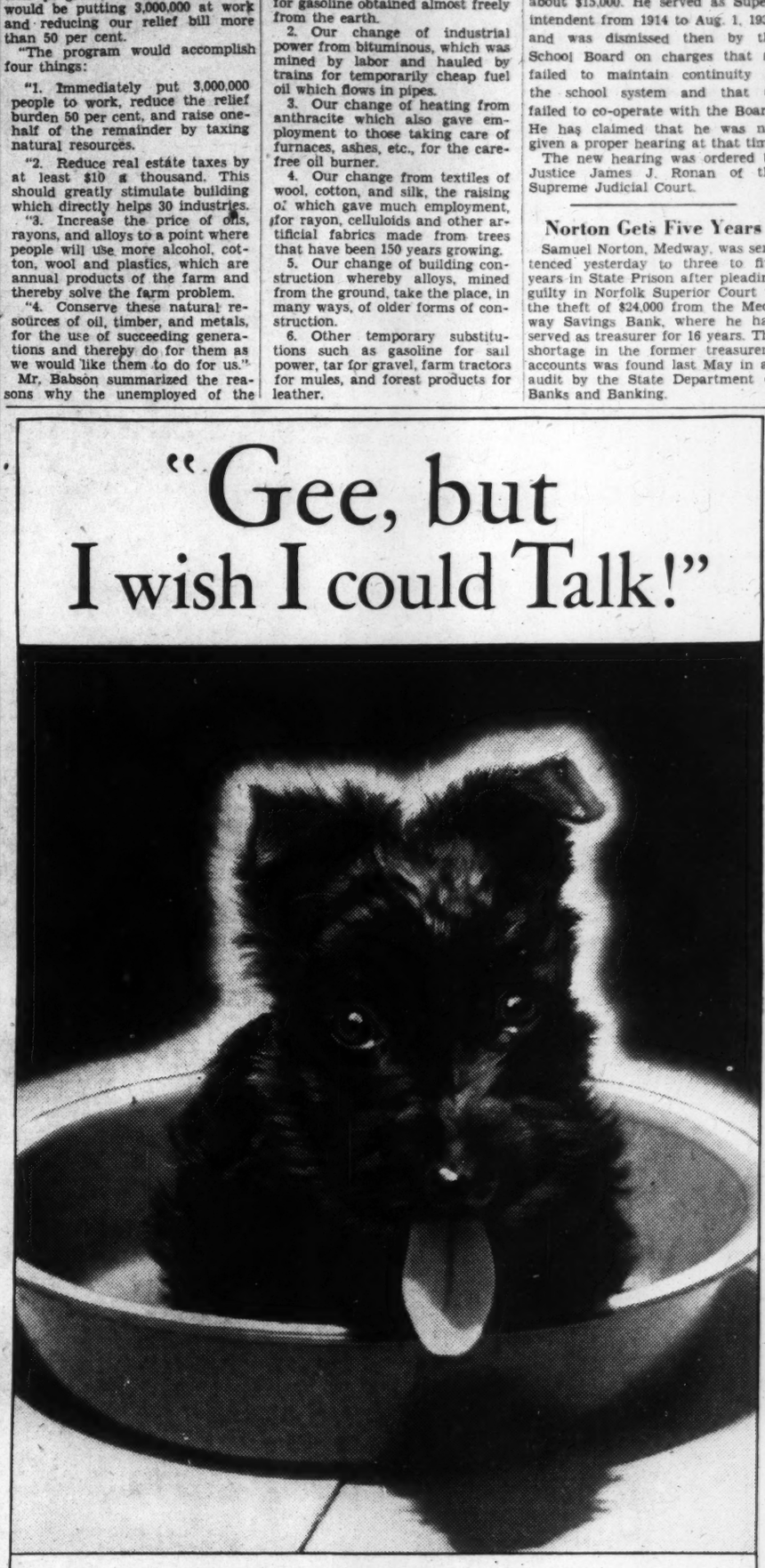
Dr. Graves is seeking reinstatement and back pay amounting to about $15,000. He served as Superintendent from 1914 to Aug. 1, 1936, and was dismissed then by the School Board on charges that he failed to maintain continuity in the school system and that he failed to co-operate with the Board. He has claimed that he was not given a proper hearing at that time.

The new hearing was ordered by Justice James J. Ronan of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Norton Gets Five Years

Samuel Norton, Medway, was sentenced yesterday to three to five years in State Prison after pleading guilty in Norfolk Superior Court to the theft of $24,000 from the Medway Savings Bank, where he had served as treasurer for 16 years. The shortage in the former treasurer's accounts was found last May in an audit by the State Department of Banks and Banking.

"Gee, but I wish I could Talk!"



This little pup appeals to the heart. Lovable. Friendly. Yet how forlorn and helpless! The power of speech is denied him.

Have you ever thought what this power means to you? It eases loneliness. It enriches your life through a wide circle of friendships. It helps plan your activities. The list is endless.

Speech *is* yours. And the telephone widens your scope of living and doing. Sitting in your home you can reach across oceans, or into cities or towns, to country or seashore, to friends, to loved ones, to places everywhere.

It costs so little to telephone long distances that you will be amazed. This is especially true evenings after 7 and all day Sunday. Then, a little over $4 will take you clear across the United States. Very small sums will take you far too. Without charge, the long distance operator will tell you the rate for any call.

Remember, the thriftiest rates are in effect evenings after 7 and all day Sunday.

Get Bargains like these for 35¢*

You can telephone 96 miles for only 35¢*, evenings after 7 and all day Sunday. These are airline miles — the shortest distance between two points.

BOSTON *to*

BELLOWS FALLS, VT.	HOLYOKE, MASS.
BIDDEFORD, ME.	LACONIA, N. H.
BRATTLEBORO, VT.	NANTUCKET, MASS.

*3-minute station-to-station rate

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Riband in the Cap of Youth

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

"There is nothing so terrible," Mr. Maugham once alleged, "as the pursuit of art by those who have no talent." And although some may think the adjective too strong, there are few critics who will not agree with the famous playwright from the depths of a full heart. We all know the story of the mother who had taken her daughter to play to a celebrated pianist. Asked whether she had talent, he replied, "Madam, undoubtedly your daughter is not without a certain talentlessness." In the pursuit of music many are the daughters (and sons) of talentlessness, which seems to exist only for the purpose of making genuine talent to shine more brightly. Incompetence in music can and often does conceal a flair for something else—say, domesticity or jazz.

At the recent International Festival for Contemporary Music many were struck by a work called Variations on a Theme of Frank Bridge, for string orchestra. It was one of the successes of the week. The ear was caught by a youthful note of freshness and vitality. A lively sense of humor and a touch of caricature were not the least attractive qualities of a work cast in a form that demands considerable fertility of resource and imagination. The slickness and spontaneity of the writing were in marked contrast to the tortuous cerebration that had gone to the manufacture of certain other festival works, works nearly as festive as a wet Sunday afternoon in Manchester. It was the difference between ersatz and the genuine article, between "talentlessness" and actual talent.

♪ ♪ ♪

One had to turn to the biographical note in the program with new interest. Benjamin Britten is a young English composer—really young and not one of our bright young things of 50 or 60—who, it was stated, studied "at the Royal College of Music (Ireland for composition, Benjamin for piano); otherwise he has been a pupil of Frank Bridge from the age of 12 onwards. He spends his time writing all kinds of music, including incidental music to films, radio plays and stage plays, with occasional conducting and piano playing." As the note is signed B. B., even a detective in a thriller might have deduced that the note was autobiographical. B. B. has had works played at four I. S. C. M. Festivals—not a bad record at the age of 25.

There was also a note by the composer when the other night at a Prom concert a first performance was given to his Concerto No. 1 in D, for piano and orchestra, written this year and played three weeks after its completion. The composer was his own excellent soloist. The work was conceived, we were told, "with the idea of exploiting various important characteristics of the pianoforte, such as its enormous compass, its percussive quality, and its suitability for figuration; so that it is not by any means a symphony with pianoforte, but rather a bravura concerto with orchestral accompaniment. In the first and third movements the effect is that of a duel between the orchestra and the soloist." The last sentence, of course, is more usually descriptive of a performance than of a composition.

♪ ♪ ♪

It is not always realized how extraordinarily difficult it is for a composer to be young. He is born into a world full of old music, practiced and taught for the most part by people who have, so to put it, long lost their musical youth and freshness of musical perception. Finally, if he wins through to public performance he has to endure the afflictions of elderly criticism. No wonder many of our young composers present us with works that might have come straight from the pens of old-age pensioners. Youth is always a delightful quality in any art, a quality, by the way, that Mozart and Schubert managed never to lose.

This concerto is, in the best sense of the word, youthful; its weaknesses are mostly those of youth. Elderly criticism may be expected to and no doubt will do its duty. But it is also a duty to point out that here is a musician of genuine and unusual talent. In any case, why should not a young composer be allowed to sow his wild notes? One can well believe the statement in the program—not by the composer—that, "beginning to compose original music at an age when most young people are struggling with pothooks in their first efforts at handwriting, Britten emerged as an astonishingly mature master of his craft while yet in his teens." That is the way of real talent. If in this concerto there is an overflow of youthful exuberance, a musical self-confidence on the edge of impudence, there is also an individuality of outlook that flatters neither an admiration nor a fashion. When the serious artist develops to the measure of the craftsman, for which there is plenty of time, one hopes that he will not entirely abandon jest and youthful jollity. There is precious little humor in contemporary music—always excepting the unconscious kind, of course.

On the modern concert platform there is much shaking of hands—often accompanied, one fears, by an inward shaking of heads—but on the present occasion a strange terminal ritual was justified. Sir Henry Wood and the B. B. C. Orchestra might even have shaken hands with themselves.

Bowl Concert Season Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

At the closing Hollywood Bowl concert on Sept. 3, the Philharmonic Orchestra's own conductor presided, with Lotte Lehmann as soloist. The Berlioz "Benvenuto Cellini" Overture, properly dramatic in treatment, showed Mr. Klemperer in spirited mood. The Handel-Harty "Water Music" had not the easy grace essential to its best presentation, but given as it was with hardier brightness it was nevertheless well received. The Symphony No. 5 paid parting tribute to Beethoven with Klemperian authority.

Mme. Lehmann sang gloriously throughout the evening. Her first item was the soprano Recit. and Aria from "Fidelio." Later she gave "Schmerzen" and "Träume" by Wagner and "Heimliche Aufforderung" and "Zeugnung" by Strauss, followed by several other Strauss Lieder, each arousing more ecstatic applause than its predecessor.

Dr. Klemperer's two-week régime showed him to be in excellent form and interpreting with increasing plasticity. We wish, however, that he would go back to his use of the baton, as without it he is inclined to beat time with both arms and make identical gestures with both hands. His baton was always dignified and effective. With their accustomed conductor the musicians were particularly alert and at ease and although no novelties were performed the purely symphonic programs were exceptionally well attended.

♪ ♪ ♪

At the pre-final concert Bronislaw Gimpel, concertmaster of the orchestra, played the sentimental Glazounoff A minor Violin Concerto with pure and singing tone and musicianly phrasing. The Smetana "River Moldau" and the Brahms Symphony No. 2 were the other numbers on the program.

The week earlier two concerts with soloists were presented. After a couple of postponements, Kirsten Flagstad finally arrived from Australia and appeared on Aug. 24.

Whatever the cause, the soprano did not excite her audience to marked enthusiasm until her final pair of Strauss songs. In the first half of the concert, devoted to Wagner, it was the orchestra under Klemperer which was more satisfactory. The "Meistersinger" Prelude and the Prelude to Act 3 of "Lohengrin" were outstanding in effect. In her restrained singing of Elsa's Dream from "Lohengrin" the soloist was overpowered by the orchestra—as was the case with almost all that she essayed; a condition which may have contributed to her routine interpretation of the Love-Death from "Tristan und Isolde." In the Prayer from the Third Act and the "Hall of Song" from "Tannhäuser" she showed a fine abandon, and from then on she sang excellently if not brilliantly.

On the other hand, Richard Bonelli, who appeared on Aug. 27, sang better than we remember hearing him before in the Bowl—and his appearances there have been many. Although his selections were frankly hackneyed—the "Evening Song" from "Tannhäuser," the Prologue from "I Pagliacci," "Eri Tu" from the "Masked Ball" and the Credo from "Otello"—the baritone sang with exceptional tonal affluence and splendid artistry.

♪ ♪ ♪

A program given on Aug. 16 proved that music of the cinema can be effective concert material. We speak of the "Lost Horizon" Suite by Dimitri Tiompkin. At this concert Mr. Tiompkin conducted with assurance and made much of the intention of the piece, which is really fine music for the most part, although it should be blue-penciled with a firm and unbiased hand for concert use, after which we should enjoy hearing it often. In the "Lost Horizon" Suite there is much contrast, well-extended phrase construction and a continuity of purpose not marred by its many contrasting colors and rhythms. The orchestration is particularly vivid and flexible.

The ballets presented by Mme. Albertina Rasch at this concert were not only spectacularly beautiful, but were sincerely artistic choreographic works. In the excerpts from "The Great Waltz," to music arranged by Tiompkin from Johann Strauss waltzes, the several groups were exquisitely trained and just as beautifully costumed.

The dances to the Roumanian Rhapsody by Enesco were equally artistic and adhered to the music with fidelity. The elaborated folk dances and the peasant and gypsy costumes had a peculiar authenticity, although theatricalized.

A new and clever libretto in English for the opera "Martha," from the pens of Vicki Baum and Ann Ronell, was used at the Aug. 30 presentation of this work. If anything could have really revived the piece these singable and neat verses and dialogue would have turned the trick.

B. K. W.

A Tuesday Page

Ben Pinchot; Vandamm

Walter Huston and Jeanne Madden (top) in Maxwell Anderson's "Knickerbocker Holiday," first production of the Playwrights Producing Company. The play will be shown for a fortnight at the Shubert in Boston, beginning Sept. 26, then in New York. Below, Katharine Cornell, who will appear this season on the road and in New York in "Herod and Marianne," and Raymond Massey, as Abraham Lincoln in Robert Sherwood's "Abe Lincoln of Illinois," due on Broadway Oct. 15.

Scene in London

By Harold Hobson

London

I have lately been traveling a good deal in the west and south of England. I have passed through many places almost unbelievably remote from the tumult and activity of modern city life. From the hills of Malvern I have looked down over the great plain of Worcester, a vast checkerboard of woods and streams and green, untilled fields, with scarcely a sign of human habitation. In the lonely Doone valley I have gazed through the very window in the ancient and far-off Oare church from which Carver Doone fired at Lorna during her marriage service. I have seen the marshes of Somerset bare of any figures but those of Arthur and his knights with which the imagination peoples it. But for utter repose and undisturbed tranquillity, for true rural peace and calm, nothing I have encountered compares with the great British film studios at what is normally the busiest period of their year.

During the past few months London's cinemas have screened innumerable revivals. The shortage of new pictures has been as pronounced in England as in America. With the approach of winter the demand for films naturally increases, and in the late summer the studios might be expected to be working at full pressure to fulfill the wants that will soon begin to manifest themselves. But in spite of this a monumental restfulness continues to brood over Pinewood and Denham.

♪ ♪ ♪

The other day I went down to the magnificent club which the Pinewood studios run for the delight of the players engaged on making films there. This club is a place as noble in its amenities as any fashionable center in Pall Mall or Piccadilly. It is a Queen Anne mansion with ivy-covered walls, Corinthian pillars, and a portico inspired by the Parthenon. In front of its broad, grassed terrace are wide lawns with formal eighteenth-century walks, pine trees and rose gardens, an ornamental pond and water lilies. In the still air there was a distant thud of tennis balls, and once a dog bounded across the terrace, followed by a man, whistling. In the space of a full hour, in the heart of England's most modern studios, these were absolutely the only indications of activity discoverable by the most minute observation.

In one corner of the studios, however, a certain amount of work was in progress. On the largest available stage an artificial lake had been established, criss-crossed with tiny bridges. There were hundreds of colored lights, and property trees were festooned with Japanese lanterns. Scores of players stood round in kimonos and wooden shoes, their faces intensely yellow and their black hair shining. At the top of his voice a man was shouting through a megaphone, "All right, go ahead." The heat from the spotlight was almost unbearable, and one of the actors had strolled to the edge of the set, where he tried to interest a tiny onlooking child in his fan. Somewhat alarmed at the unaccustomed sight of a painted Japanese, however, the small girl who was not more than two feet high, ran off to her nurse, and disappeared from view. Thus "The Mikado," the only film in progress at Pinewood that afternoon, was left to its own devices, without the questionable advantage of an audience to urge it on.

Nor did Denham, the headquarters of London Films, seem any busier. Sir Robert Vansittart, diplomatic adviser to the British Government, lives at Denham Place, and it is understood that he has promised to collaborate in writing the script for some of the ambitious films by which Mr. Alexander Korda hopes to glorify the British Empire. Already we have seen Mr. Robert Flaherty's "Elephant Boy" and the film version of Mr. A. E. W. Mason's story of "The Drum," bringing to the screen the burning plains of India. There is more, much more, to follow, but at the moment the only concrete sign of the pleasures to come is a unit at work on "The Four Feathers," another of Mr. Mason's stories.

♪ ♪ ♪

This unit I found hidden away in a corner of the studios, amidst cranes and cameras and back cloths. Beneath a brilliant light stood a dinner table loaded with fruits. Men in shirt sleeves were adjusting the details of the set, while the chief players strolled about, casually chatting. Suddenly Miss Jean Duprez, the daughter of Fred Duprez, the British stage comedian, who is taking the role of Ethne Burroughs, the heroine of this story of a soldier who sent in his papers on the eve of being despatched on active service, was given four white feathers by his friends, and subsequently redeemed his reputation by various deeds of desperate valor—Miss Duprez began to hum the old French song, "Sur le pont d'Avignon." Her voice got stronger and stronger, as two of her fellow-players, Mr. John Clements and Mr. Jack Allen, joined in.

Mr. Clements, who has the part of the hero, runs a small repertory theater in Palmer's Green, a north London suburb. After coming down from Cambridge, he worked for some time with Nigel Playfair and with the Ben Greet Shakespearean company. He first sprang into notice when cinema owners asked their patrons to vote on the best performance in the Donat-Dietrich picture, "Knight Without Armor." Mr. Clements, who was up to then almost unknown to film audiences, polled 95 per cent of the votes for his impersonation of a Russian commissar. Mr. Allen has come to the screen by way of business, having worked for several years for Imperial Chemical Industries. He is greatly interested in welfare work, and runs a boys' club at New Romney.

♪ ♪ ♪

On this occasion, however, he was more concerned with Mr. Negley Farson's autobiography of a foreign correspondent, "The Way of a Transgressor." He broke off his share in the song to walk over to where Mr. C. Aubrey Smith was waiting to take up his part as Ethne's father, and asked him if he had ever heard of Mr. Farson's book. Mr. Smith had not, but opened it at the description of New York. There was a long silence. Mr. Allen stood diffidently by, waiting nervously for the great man's opinion. Relief spread over his face as Mr. Smith presently chuckled, "That's true, you know, that bit is. Absolutely. Every word of it." At that moment the singing ceased. Mr. Smith looked up, and observed benignantly, "That's rather good, I think." The atmosphere was all very pleasant and informal. No rush. No hurry.

Then the actual filming began. Mr. Smith took his place at the head of the dinner table, and Mr. Clements, with the aid of a pomegranate and a few saltcellars, made a set speech about the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. Mr. Clements during the rehearsal dried up once for words, but when the real moment came he delivered this little address magnificently. Filming is such a matter of fits and starts that it is difficult to see how such a thing as an art of film acting can exist. But on this occasion, whether it exists or not, Mr. Clements certainly gave an exhibition of something that makes one almost believe that it exists. If it makes as big an impression on the screen as it did in the studio, it will be very good indeed.

Playwrights as Producers

By Arthur Pollock

New York

It is not unusual for dramatists to believe that their plays would more accurately represent them when acted in a theater if they had produced the plays themselves. And yet it has come to be the general belief that when a playwright puts his own play upon the stage he does so because no one else has sufficient faith in it to do it for him. And as a rule plays presented by their authors are bad plays.

Elmer Rice a few season ago decided that he might as well be producer as well as playwright where his own work was concerned, put on his "Judgment Day" and "Between Two Worlds," and saw them fail. They failed not because they were worthless but more likely for the reason that he had put into them his own ardent beliefs without caring whether those beliefs were of a sort to provide profitable entertainment. He gave more consideration to what he wanted to say than to the manner in which he said it. They were not the kind of plays the average producer, in the theater business primarily for profit, would care to gamble on.

♪ ♪ ♪

They failed. Mr. Rice quit the theater, disliking it intensely and saying so. But the fact remains that a seasoned playwright ought to know more about his own work than anyone else in the world. Even seasoned dramatists, however, lose their perspective, reach a point where they are unable to know for sure whether they have put into their plays effectively the thing they have in thought. Possibly some one else can be a better judge.

We are going to have light thrown on this whole question this season. Five of the country's best playwrights have come to the conclusion that they might as well produce for themselves. Elmer Rice is one of them, Robert E. Sherwood, S. N. Behrman, Maxwell Anderson and Sidney Howard the others. They have formed a company to give the public the plays of Rice, Anderson, Sherwood, Behrman and Howard without help or interference from the outside. We shall see what writers for the theater can do when they market their own wares. We shall see if a middleman is really necessary, if he earns his profits.

♪ ♪ ♪

The first production of the fearless five will be Mr. Anderson's "Knickerbocker Holiday," with music by Kurt Weill and with Walter Huston playing the leading role. It comes to town at the beginning of October. Mr. Anderson is not the producer all by himself. The five put it on. Nor has he staged it himself. Joshua Logan directed it.

The other day Mr. Sherwood's newest play "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," went into rehearsal. The five are the producers. And in this case Mr. Rice is directing. Raymond Massey is to play Abe.

Mr. Rice himself is at work on a play to be seen this season. So is Mr. Behrman. Mr. Howard will soon be back from Hollywood and he may have something for the five to do for him.

Playwrights have got together before this with the same motives and the same purpose. They have not been so successful as to encourage others to follow their lead. It will be interesting to see what happens in this case.

For there are other questions beside the one as to whether a middleman is essential. Dramatists often find it hard to get along with middlemen. But dramatists often find it hard to get along with one another. Among five first-rate playwrights there should be mutual respect. No doubt in this instance there is.

But can they band together as they have, work together through difficult periods of rehearsal, decide questions of meaning and interpretation and still maintain a placid harmony?

We shall see. They are sure to help to make the coming season an interesting one, perhaps a period of great importance.

Metropolitan Acquisitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has recently acquired another portrait by Sargent, a gift from the late Mrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes of New York, showing the full-length figures of Mrs. Stokes and her husband. It is a remarkably clever painting and a delightful document of the eighteen nineties. Contrasted with the formality of many of this artist's portraits, the canvas shows Mrs. Stokes in the tennis costume of the time—a long starched skirt, gray tailored blouse and dark jacket. She is holding a wide-brimmed sailor hat at her side, and is as alert and fresh in appearance as though she had just stepped from a not too arduous match on the tennis court. In the rear of the picture her husband is a grave and relatively detached figure, standing with folded arms against a soft gray background.

The large canvas, which is on display this month in the museum's Room of Recent Accessions, fills the observer with much of the same feeling of delighted amusement as do those documents of the same period in which women in gaiters and capacious bloomers are pictured pedaling their bicycles with as much grace as they could possibly command under the circumstances. The costume, a characteristic example of the early "Gibson-girl" era, almost swallows up the slight figure of Mrs. Stokes, and it is evident that Sargent painted it with a particular relish for its vivid contrast of light and dark colors. The smiling face of the subject is pleasantly "alive," despite that Sargent, the museum relates, is said to have done it over again and again, wiping it out and repainting it as many as nine times.

Some pleasant legends surrounds the painting of the portraits of Sargent, but none apparently more entertaining than that associated with the present work. Painted in London in 1897, the portrait was intended to include a Great Dane, with Mrs. Stokes's hand resting on the animal's head, and in that general attitude she posed until the dog could be brought in. When the figure itself was completed, the artist was told that the appropriate dog could not be obtained. It was then that Sargent put in the straw hat, and added the portrait of Mr. Stokes to fill the composition. But the museum speaks truly of the painting where it says that in no other portrait "has Sargent caught so well the . . . gaiety which gave the last decade of the last century its name."

Besides the portrait, the museum is showing a newly acquired relief by the eighteenth-century Austrian sculptor, George Raphael Donner (1693-1741), depicting "The Temptation of Adam and Eve." Since baroque sculpture has had little appeal to Americans up to the present time relatively few examples of the art, other than Italian, are to be found in our principal museums.

This first acquisition of an Austrian baroque piece by the museum is notable for its vigorous modeling, infused with a certain classical restraint. It is well composed within its circular form, and tells its story clearly and fluently. As Donner was the principal sculptor in Austria in the early eighteenth century, and an able one, his works, like those of his contemporaries Andreas Schlüter, Paul Egell and Balthasar Permoser, have been highly esteemed abroad, chiefly in Central Europe, where most of them have remained sequestered in out-of-the-way places. In composition and style the museum's plaque is considered as most resembling Donner's notable relief of "The Judgment of Paris," in the Museum of Fine Arts in Budapest. His masterpiece, the New Market fountain in Vienna, is now exhibited in the Barock museum of that city.

C. B.

St. Louis Municipal Opera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

With two weeks of Jerome Kern's "Showboat" the Municipal Opera of St. Louis concluded, on Aug. 28, its season of 12 weeks. As usual light opera was given, with little or no inclusion of works of the familiar repertoire. Revivals of the older order were avoided, save in the instance of "The Chimes of Normandy," a production which was notable in no wise except that it reintroduced to St. Louis the excellent Frank Moulin, who gave a distinguished portrayal of the character of old Gaspard. Something of the old order was "The Gingerbread Man," meant doubtless for the children, as was "Babes in Toyland" last season; but "The Gingerbread Man" is a poor work in comparison with Victor Herbert's masterpiece.

"Knights of Song" was a first production. The work, built round the characters of Gilbert and Sullivan, was rather cleverly done to music excerpted from the operettas of the famous collaborators. Notable in this cast were Nigel Bruce as Gilbert and Natalie Hall as Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds. The work sprawled somehow in its out-of-doors version; conformed compactly to the indoors theater, it should have a better chance. "Roberta" drew the largest attendance of the summer: 72,251 persons for the week. Close to it was the operetta "Rosalie." The production of "Showboat" drew for the two weeks an attendance of 132,185. The opera ended its season as usual without deficit.

Several new names of importance were introduced to the Opera this year. Ronald Graham, baritone, was one; Richard (Red) Skelton, comedian, was another. Mary Hopple, as Jack Horner, in "The Gingerbread Man," was an important addition to the cast. Jack Sheehan had not been at the St. Louis Opera for several years, but his return, to play comedy parts, was very welcome. Tenor roles were negligible.

An interesting experiment was made this summer by the Civic Theater of St. Louis, Inc. Members of the Little Theater banded together in the establishment of a summer stock company. Selecting a lovely hillside in the county, they built their theater edifice—out-of-doors in every particular—literally with their own hands. They opened with "Penny Wise," by Jean Ferguson Black. With a good cast, composed of Julian Luckett, Mary Alice Hart, Betty McGrew, Leonard Visser, Frances Buss, Lenore Griffith, and Gordon Summers, the new theater won its way at once into the esteem of St. Louisans. "Russet Mantle," given in August, served to introduce the excellent acting of Adelaide Tarrant Strong.

E. R. C.

Hollywood in Franco-Irish Eyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

It was fortunate that Micheal MacLiammoir and Hilton Edwards, en route home from Egypt went to see "Le Corsair" in Paris. The title of this play by Marcel Achard gives no hint of its nature or contents. Now that we have seen it translated by Micheal MacLiammoir and Isa Hughes and presented at the Gate as "Hollywood Pirate" it is easy to understand why it is running into its second year in Paris and why Messrs. MacLiammoir and Edwards desired the rights of translation.

A Hollywood producer resolves to make a film based on the life of one Kid Jackson, a notorious pirate, who flourished in the late seventeenth century and was hanged from his own mainmast in 1716. Jackson had captured and fallen in love with a beautiful English girl. She reciprocated his affection. Before they could be married, Jackson was captured. They had made a pact that, if Jackson was taken prisoner, he would kill Evangeline rather than that she should marry a profligate to whom her father had betrothed her. The pact is lived up to and the proposed film is to end unhappily.

The play revolves around the two stars engaged to play the chief roles in the film. Frank O'Hara, erstwhile bootblack who had reached stellardom in gangster pictures, is unwilling to be a pirate until he hears the name of the man whom he is to impersonate. He is mysteriously stirred into accepting the role. Similarly, Georgia Swan is interested by the setting and various authentic properties. As the making of the film proceeds, these two find themselves coming under mysterious influences and they are strangely drawn together. Eventually, they realize the significance of these influences and they resolve to fight them in order to preserve their own identities and to live their own lives. This conflict leads to a situation that almost ends in disaster.

The play is developed in a manner which grips but never puts a strain on the imagination. As the action passes backward and forward between the two centuries, the changes are brought about with ease and smoothness. Drama and comedy are interwoven with great skill, and tenseness yields to laughter as a boat rises and falls on huge rollers of the sea which is the background of the tale. Such undulation is a feature of the author's technique and if it is imperceptible it is none the less effective. The climax of the play is as tense as it is unexpected and the end suggests victory for the fighters and safe entry into harbor.

Primarily entertainment, "Hollywood Pirate" is decidedly different. There are scenes of rollicking comedy borne on witty dialogue interspersed with wisecracks and the time theory works itself naturally into the framework. Satire is present but it is stingless and there is no attempt at ridicule. The various characters are well drawn.

Micheal MacLiammoir and Meriel Moore, as the two film stars, were faced with a task requiring ingenuity as well as versatility. They were capably equal to it. Erwin Goldwater lacked the experience necessary for the galvanic Hollywood producer. Mairin Hayes, as his secretary, provided much of the comedy and successfully blended pertness and silliness with her official duties. A word must be said for Eleanor Wilson, a young actress from Chester, Pa., who gave such a convincing performance of a Negress in each of the periods that many believed she was herself a member of the Negro race. As a servant in each century, the contrast of demeanor was splendidly established.

A Painter on Painting

Hawthorne on Painting. New York: Pitman Publishing Corporation. $2.

Few artists are articulate about their work. That is regrettable from the inquirer's viewpoint as there is no swifter way to get at the essence of expression than through the words of one who has something of his own to say and who knows how he went about saying it.

Charles W. Hawthorne was such an artist, and in his criticisms he spoke illuminatively of the painter's problems in relation to particular student canvases he was inspecting. Many of his remarks, during his 31 years of teaching in the Cape Cod School of Art, had such general application and usefulness that it is pleasant to know that they have now been assembled by Mrs. Hawthorne from students' notebooks and printed in a book that many persons will wish to place beside Robert Henri's similar record, "The Art Spirit."

Hawthorne kept always to the fore the need of the artist to be a poet. Ability to paint skillfully was not enough. The poet in a painter would enable him to discover beauty in the commonplace. He said that it is greater to make much of little than little of much. The placing of delicious notes of color, one against another, is akin to the composition of music. In painting as well as music, he held that the pleasure evoked resided within the medium used and was independent of any possible literary quality of the subject.

The painter simply achieves proper relations between his color notes. He visualizes for the world something that it unconsciously thinks about nature. Good painting, Hawthorne goes on to say, is an excitement, the sharing of an aesthetic emotion; reasonable painting destroys emotion. One learns to paint by painting.

WICKS ORGANS
• Supreme Value •
for your money plus durability - quality
SIMPLE FINANCING PLANS
WICKS ORGAN COMPANY
HIGHLAND • ILLINOIS • Dept. CS

AEOLIAN-SKINNER
Announces
a new design for a Small Skinner Organ
for Small Churches
Full Description on Request
Aeolian-Skinner Organ Co.
Boston, Mass.

Enjoy Music
Taught with sympathetic understanding. ORGAN, PIANO VIOLIN, VOICE, HARMONY.
School of Music Education
(7th season)
Carolyn M. Cramp, M.A., F.A.G.O., Dir.
160 West 73rd St., New York City
Trafalgar 7-6700

The Cloister
PIPE ORGAN
for
Chapels, Small Churches and Residences
A genuine pipe organ with all the tonal beauty which has characterized Pilcher Organs for more than a century. Requires little space. Moderately priced. Two manuals. Already set up in three easily movable and easily assembled sections. Truly a gem of an organ and worthy of any setting in church, chapel or home. Write for full details including specifications. Henry Pilcher's Sons, Incorporated, 1338 Mason Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

'Never Too Late to Go On With Interrupted Schooling'

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Thousands Go Back to the Grades For Night School Study

Englewood Evening School an Example of Grade Work Carried by Busy People in Later Years

By Margaret Root Zahler
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

Why shouldn't George better himself in his job as a mechanic by going back to night school, even though it was in the fifth grade that he last sat in a school room before his none-too-beloved teacher? Or why shouldn't Mrs. Greene, whose husband is a university graduate, catch up her schooling which, alas, was terminated when she dropped out of the sixth grade?

Most of us think that people who attend night school are taking "high school" subjects which they missed in their earlier days, but occasionally we find a night school, little publicized, where men and women are given a lift over the grade school studies—multiplication tables, spelling, geography—and are then speeded on to night high school.

A great surprise comes to some of these shy people when they muster enough courage to step up to the registration desk and admit that, though in their late 40's, they have never completed the sixth grade. To their great joy they find it is not such a terrific undertaking after all. They had supposed that if they had stopped in the fourth grade, for instance, they must start exactly where they left off, spend nine months in that grade, nine months in the next, and the next, and so on, a task which would consume so much time that they were discouraged before they even started.

Find They Can Progress Quickly

But to their great delight they discover that the years spent out in the world have given them such a life enrichment and such good experience that they can accomplish the equivalent of three or four grades in a single winter.

The elementary division of the Englewood Evening High School in Chicago, though little known, is now rounding out 50 years of tiding men and women over the grade-school studies which they missed when they were children. Over-shadowed by the thousands of men and women crowding into the evening high school next door, the elementary school nevertheless continues to enroll its grown-ups and give them the fundamentals of geography, history, and the three "R's."

Last June more than 90 of the 450 adult pupils enrolled graduated, according to Dr. Frank G. Bruner, principal of the Englewood Evening High School, which also shelters the elementary division. Their ages ranged all the way from 16 to 63, he said. In the six elementary evening schools for adults in Chicago there were 1,340 grown pupils registered last year, representing some 90 different occupations.

Of course, this number is not impressive when it is set up beside the hundreds who are going to night high school. But when one considers the tremendous amount of courage, perseverance, humility, and sacrifice of leisure which is involved when grown-ups accomplish the feat of actually putting themselves on the registration list of the fourth or fifth grade, then each one, like a nugget of gold, counts for much.

Take Henry, for instance. He is a fair-haired sunny-faced boy in his 20's. We found him drawing a map of Delaware which he learned a few evenings before was one of the 13 original colonies. Henry came up from a remote farm in Kentucky where he had 11 brothers and sisters. It was a long way to the one-room country school from his father's farm, and, besides, Henry was depended upon to work in the tobacco fields most of the year. In fact he only went to school about four months each winter. It's a new life for Henry in the big city. And now that he has a good job as a house man in a country club he is planning to keep on until he finishes high school.

In the same room was a young man from Scotland who is sorry it took him four years to get up enough courage to start to school. Like Henry, he came from a farm. In his section of Scotland the school law was not strictly enforced in those days, so it was convenient for him to just drop out after the sixth grade.

A tall blond had sandwiched himself into a fifth grade seat. His long legs stretched across the aisle but he was very much absorbed in his "number" lesson. He is 24 years old and has a good job. "But, if I'm going to get ahead," he said, "I'll have to learn to handle figures."

From All Sorts Of Experiences

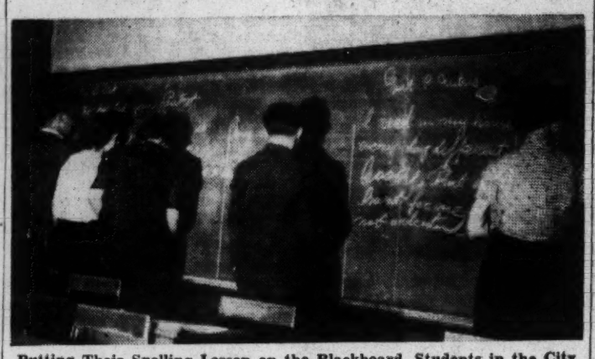
A very successful contractor who is now in his 40's confessed that he didn't like school and left when he was 12 years old. Now he feels the need for more education and is back working for the eighth grade diploma beyond which he also sees a high school diploma. A policeman wanted to go to night high school to learn to type so that he could make out his reports in a neater fashion. But he had never finished the seventh grade, and he had to start where he left off.

A postman who has carried letters to Chicagoans for several decades retired recently at the age of 65. He wanted something to do so he took up golf but that did not hold his attention. Soon, he, too, landed in this same elementary school. A prominent American Legion man who is acclaimed by his friends as a very brilliant speaker, widely read, and "self-educated," nevertheless had stopped his formal schooling in the seventh grade. He is now preparing to enter high school. Across the aisle in a seat much too small is a bus driver puzzling problems in fractions.

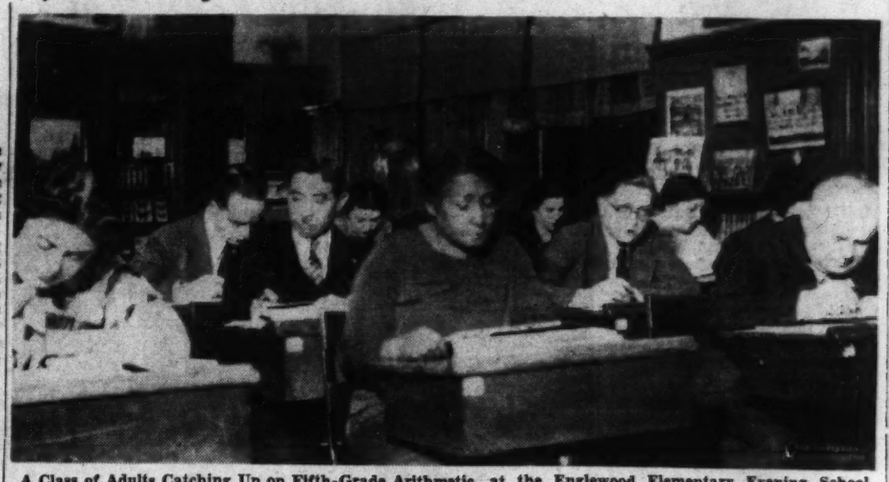
Approach Different

Besides, there are foreign born, some who have had a very good education in the old country, but must begin over again here with a new language. A few, born here, but taken to Europe when they were babies, and then returning when adults, allowed their schooling to slip by the wayside and are now making up for it. So, there is a wide variety of pupils in this elementary school but through it all there runs a fine camaraderie and good fellowship because of the mutual aims.

"Our approach, of course, is more informal than it would be in teaching the same subjects to children," said Dr. Bruner. "When a child learns arithmetic he also learns to think. He is learning more than just to add and subtract. But with the grown pupils who have already learned to think and who come with practical experience in work, our object is mainly to give them the tools of learning, that is, the actual rules and means of working out the problems."



Putting Their Spelling Lesson on the Blackboard. Students in the City Public Night Schools Range in Age From 20 to 60.



A Class of Adults Catching Up on Fifth-Grade Arithmetic, at the Englewood Elementary Evening School, Chicago.

Lino Block Cutting as a Hobby

Hobbies and Crafts
For Education and Recreation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Burlington, Ont.

We often hear hobbies recommended as a means of self-expression, but in looking back over my experience what recommends itself to me as the most vital reason for a hobby is the inspiring contacts one makes.

It was when the Art Gallery in our city offered a night school course to its members that I was first introduced to my hobby. There a young, enthusiastic artist took the rank beginners in hand, and taught us the rudiments of lino block printing. He assured us that we did not need expensive equipment; that artist supply stores sell sets of linoleum cutting tools which would do to begin with. His own set of tools he had made himself—one from an umbrella spoke, whose end made a gouge which he found useful. With such tools he made blocks ranging from fine detailed work to spontaneous sketches. He also had a collection of masters' prints, over which we pored, gradually glimpsing the possibilities ahead of us.

It seemed little less than a miracle to me that one could achieve such results by transferring a pencil sketch, done with a soft lead pencil, to a piece of linoleum, which had been coated with white show-card paint, and waxed with floor wax; cutting away all the white parts and leaving the pencil lines standing; inking these with a roller; and then taking off a copy onto a sheet of Japanese print paper. (Almost every print maker has his own method of working. The numerous books in public libraries on the subject vary in their methods, but experience teaches the individual the system best suited to his needs.)

A Valuable Lesson Learned

The first prints the class made were crude, but an artist, eager to try new channels for expression, began to attend the class. When she saw that we were discouraged by our first efforts, she brightened up the whole atmosphere by telling a story of her student days, illustrating how a master required his pupils to do over a piece of work till it reached the requisite perfection. It was of great value to me to learn that it was possible to do over and over what had come by inspiration, and not lose the spontaneous character of the work. I had thought if it did not turn out well the first time it would have to be scrapped. But she taught us to learn through experience the good points of our sketches, and then to work them over until the best result was obtained; if we spoiled a block in cutting to start another; not to lose through discouragement the thread of original inspiration, but perseveringly follow it through.

During this period my work was coarse, as I had the impression that lino block cutting could not be as fine as that done on wood. But upon joining another class I found that lino blocks could be cut just as finely as one wished, and give just the same effect as wood blocks. But, for such work, our new teacher urged us to buy a good set of wood-cutting tools, and the results justified the expense.

Friendly Group

There was a friendly group of hobbyists in this second studio. During the day each had his various occupations; one, a school teacher; another the manager of a shoe store; a grandmother, who had wanted to do this all her life, but had been too busy in her home; several young people out of high school; and two girls from an electrical factory. Each contributed, through their work, some encouragement to the others. For example, the school teacher, through her painstakingly accurate cutting of block after block, and her beautiful shading of color in color prints.

It is interesting to record here that a friend's son of 11 heard of our block printing, and came to me with eager questions. Soon my beginner's set of tools found a new and enthusiastic owner. That Christmas I received a card he had done himself, and it would be hard to say which of us took the greater pleasure in it.

About this time I actually had a black and white print accepted for an exhibition. So I began to understand the value of Art Exhibits, and to appreciate the work of our Canadian artists, who are building up such a fine store of well-done prints with a rich Canadian flavor. Without the helpful encouragement of our studio head we might have missed all this.

A Delightful Side Line

A side line to the studio work was the pleasure of acquiring a small library on prints and print making. Frequently the Monitor reproduced prints and by making a scrapbook of them, I came to know the work of many artists—Tom Chadwick, Clare Leighton, Rockwell Kent, Urushibara, to name only four of many.

Last, but perhaps greatest, of the pleasures arising from my hobby was the interest the family took in it; my husband teasingly keeping me "down to earth" when my print was accepted for hanging—but making quite an occasion of attending the "Private Showing for Members and Exhibitors!"—and the daughters of the family listening with smiles to mother's raptures over new prints, but nevertheless, at Christmas rummaging in a bookshop till they found one of Clare Leighton's exquisite books on the English countryside to add to the home bookshelf.

So my hobby has been a real success, cherished most for the enlarged circle of friends it has made.

Marion B. Emery

This column runs on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

"Squatter's Cabin, Florida," a Lino Block Print Made by a Hobbyist and Accepted for an Exhibition, Hung Along With Professional Work.

Then Why Not Go by Mail?

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The title of our meeting today is the theme song of our first speaker's contribution, and we signify by saying Aye. Like most of you, he would like to make friends with more of you, so if you have been looking for correspondents here is one—as in every Round Table there are always friends awaiting you, usually two or more. And if you have wished to travel and cannot get enough of it (who can!)—"then why not go by mail?"—Chairman.

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman:

There has always been, and I imagine there always will be, something peculiarly fascinating about things foreign. I've felt this, as doubtless have most of you other Round Tablers; but unlike some of you, I've not yet been able to indulge it as I should like—namely by visiting the exotic scenes which my imagination has been conjuring up ever since a fourth-grade geography text gave it material to work on. However, I do derive great consolation from the fact that even though lack of funds seem to prevent my going in person, I can always travel by mail for the price of a 5-cent postage stamp.

For about four years now, I've been taking these inexpensive trips. New Zealand, Holland, England, Germany, Austria—my letters have visited all, and in each instance pictures, postcards, and information galore have repaid their visits via the return mails.

From Wels, Austria, I've received many an interesting account of ski excursions into the Tyrolian Alps, of Christmas festivities in a charming little chalet set in an almost fairy-like atmosphere of virgin snow, great pines, and starlight, of Salzburg, inexpressibly beautiful Salzburg. From Auckland, New Zealand, Alkmaar, Holland, and Maidstone, England, the mails have carried letters as long as they were welcome. Railroad bridges spanning the New Zealand rivers; Dutch canals, tulips, and history; English country life—all have occupied more than one pleasant hour of my time during the past four years.

All in all, I think this delightful hobby of mine has more than repaid me for the time, money, and effort I've put into it. If you cannot go in person, go by mail—that has been my motto. Why not make it yours? (Mr.) R. G. H.

An Interesting Advantage
Canada

Dear Chairman:

Through the medium of the Mail Bag and later the Youth Round Table I have acquired friends in many parts of the world. My store of knowledge, pleasure and wholesome fun has been vastly increased.

It occurred to me not long ago that this sharing of thoughts and experiences by letter overcomes a rather serious handicap, which we sometimes face in mingling with our visible friends. In this latter instance we are too often concerned with personal attributes (or deficiencies) and we find it very difficult to "see beyond" them. However, in writing to my pen-pals I find that I am dealing primarily with thoughts and ideals — those all-important parts of our make-up. I find also that I can "speak" to my pen-pals quite freely and frankly, and in this manner I have gained a wisdom which could not have been acquired otherwise. (Miss) Z. D. S.

Every Country Represented
Pennsylvania

Dear Chairman:

The experience of Miss M. F. C. in the Youth Round Table of Aug. 23 delighted me, as I went through the same experience myself four years ago. The Woolworth stores have an excellent scrapbook for 25 cents, and it is in these that pictures and articles of every land have found their way. Each of my books is devoted to a single continent, and each country is arranged by itself. Europe has been divided into three books: Italy, Greece, and her immediate neighbors are together, while the other countries that were once ruled by Rome form a second group. This leaves those never conquered by her, the "Northmen," to themselves.

One rule I made for myself was to not put just "anything" in these books. It had to be very important and interesting, and I never allowed depressing elements to enter. Only reports of the emancipation of these people from their ancient superstitions, as in the recent cases of Persia and India, did I include. Contacting only with the educated thinkers of each country helped me to gain a sympathetic understanding of the unenlightened, to see that it is all a matter of education, and not an inborn characteristic hopeless of change. The Monitor was chiefly instrumental in this work, as it supplied me with all the material; and it certainly has lived up to its ideal as an international daily newspaper, for every country is represented in my collection.

Two books I have found invaluable with this work are "Living Latin," books I and II, by Claire C. Thursby, M. A., and Gretchen Denke Kyne (Macmillan) and "Our Ancestors in the Ancient World," by Ethel Imogene Salisbury and Lulu M. Stedman (Little, Brown, and Company). These books represent advanced thought on our own continent, as they are a complete departure from the ordinary textbook. No longer does Latin appear as the dread specter of our Freshman days. The books are supplemented with the history of Rome and pictures of archaeological findings.

The history book does not concern itself with wars and politics, but relates the progress of civilization. (Miss) M. E. M.

* * *

Miss M.'s scrapbook ideas sound interesting and worth thinking about. There are scrapbooks—and scrapbooks, your chairman sees a good many of them, and is ready to stand up and cheer when one shows original, independent thinking like these, and real progress in education.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Early Amateur Telescope Maker

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Jan Lippershay is generally considered the first amateur telescope maker. He discovered the essentials of a telescope. Jan was a spectacle-maker in Middelburg, Zeeland, and proud of his reputation as the best "optician" in town. He was in the habit of holding his lenses up to the light when they were polished, to make certain there were no flaws. One day he happened to take two lenses, one in each hand. Quite by accident one was convex and the other concave, the former nearer his eye.

Imagine his astonishment when the village church steeple, formerly thought to be firmly anchored at the other end of the green, suddenly bounded up the street and plopped down before Jan's front gate.

He grasped the significance of the discovery immediately, and within a year the telescope as an astronomical instrument in the hands of Galileo had its birth. Such men as Newton, Ross, Frauenhofer, Herschel, and Hale advanced the science of telescope making until today the 200-inch, a giant among giants, is on the way. H. B. N.

The Spoken Word

Practical courses of twelve lessons in the art of The Spoken Word will be conducted by Mrs. Ellen D. Sutton in three sections, meeting once a week; elementary classes Monday afternoons and evenings, advanced class Thursday evenings, from September 26th through December 19th, 1938 (Thanksgiving week excluded) at 205 West 57th St., New York City.

This work offers the individual an opportunity for better self expression by means of good voice and diction.

Further inquiries may be addressed to:
MRS. ELLEN D. SUTTON
183 Street and Pinehurst Avenue
New York City

FIRST THINGS FIRST
A New "A" Book on CHARACTER BUILDING
by
AGNESS BOYSEN
Principal, Lyndale School, Minneapolis
A practical plan of character education of vital interest to that vast army of faithful workers—teachers, parents, and all others interested in child welfare—who would enrich and ennoble the lives of children. Includes material that appeared in the Monitor series, "Building Character," by Mrs. Boysen.
PRESIDENT OF A COLLEGE Says:
I listened to four of Mrs. Boysen's lectures on character education. The practical nature of her suggestions so impressed me, I hoped they might have a wider audience. I know this book will be an inspiration to many a worried teacher, to many an anxious parent, to many a sincere administrator.
"First Things *First*" is a most satisfying answer to the fast-growing stream of requests that Mrs. Boysen's practical plan of character education be made available in book form. 135 pages, 8 illustrations.
From "Double A" agents or direct,
82 plus 15c postage
Free for a limited time, with each first purchase of "First Things *First*," a handy 16-page manual including character-checking charts for measuring progress in character building, for daily use in home and school.
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS
222 W. Adams Street, Dept. 214, Chicago, Ill.

"Hidden" Verses of the Bible on
SUPPLY — FREEDOM
PRESERVER — DOMINION
CORRECTION — HEALING
and hundreds of other subjects
The Bible is a veritable Treasure Chest of practical help and inspiration, but hundreds of its verses are often overlooked. These verses are literally *hidden* away, and are found only by chance if the student depends on any but the most up-to-date method.

The following well-known verses, "Then I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit. And your threshing shall reach unto the vintage, and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time: and ye shall eat your bread to the full, and dwell in your land safely."—Leviticus 26:4, 5 are outstanding verses on the important subject of Supply. Yet the subject word Supply is not included in the wording, and the verses might be entirely overlooked if the student were depending on the old style method of finding and running references. The verses are literally hidden away
This is our tenth year of content advertising in The Christian Science Monitor
Classified by Idea
A BIBLE LIBRARY IN ONE HANDY VOLUME
332 Pages—Dictionary
297 Pages—Scripture Quotations
257 Pages—Jesus' Teachings
114 Pages—Bible Promises—Laws
65 Pages—Maps—Pictures
305 Pages—Scriptural Information
To aid you in this discovery and study of "hidden" verses, as well as others, the System Bible Study classifies its verses by idea as well as subject word. Thus, in this work you find the above from Leviticus and over 11 pages of other helpful verses under the subject of Supply. All verses are gathered, grouped and printed word for word. The System Bible Study is the first book to gather and print exhaustive verses under the headings of Supply and Preserver. You have no references to look up and run. Your entire time can be spent in study.
The System Bible Study does not include a Bible; its entire 1370 pages are devoted to diversified Bible helps. This volume is widely used and approved by Bible students. Sunday school teachers and readers.
SAMPLE PAGES FREE If you wish to read and ponder the many "hidden" verses of the Bible, please fill in the coupon and mail it to us for complete information. This, of course, will not obligate you in any way. We invite you to judge for yourself the practical value of the System Bible Study
THE SYSTEM BIBLE STUDY CO., Desk S-9, 508 Alameda Rd., Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A.
Foreign Distributors
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND: James Johnston Ltd., P. O. Box 60, Dunedin, New Zealand.
SOUTH AFRICA: Marditis, Ltd., P. O. Box 1881, Johannesburg, South Africa.
THE SYSTEM BIBLE STUDY CO., Desk S-9, 508 Alameda Rd., Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A.
Please mail me without obligation, sample pages and description of the new Revised and Enlarged System Bible Study
Mr. / Mrs. / Miss .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

KATHLEEN McKENZIE
Teacher
Art of Home Decoration
History of Furniture
Application of Laws of Design
STUDIO
180 Commonwealth Ave., Boston
Classes Commence Oct. 3
For further information write, or telephone COM. 4443

DAY SCHOOL
United States

FLUSHING
Progressive School, Inc.
140-25 Franklin Ave., Flushing, N. Y.
A Fully Accredited Modern Country Day School
Nursery to Junior High School.
Hours 8:30 to 5 p. m.
Flushing 9-8409
Georgia Tucker, Director

The Kirpal-Lindorff School
143-49 Barclay Ave., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
From kindergarten through high school.
French and music in all grades.
Typewriting—Bookkeeping—Stenography
FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 14 — TELEPHONE FLUSHING 9-5898

MIAMI
Individual instruction, kindergarten through ninth grade. Emphasis on character training.
Elsie K. Poe School
Overlooking the Bay
2195 South Bayshore Drive
Phone 4-5871

Foxwood
A country day school for boys and girls from 18 months to 18 years. Thorough preparation for college under experienced teachers. Hours, 8:30 to 5 o'clock.
ELIZABETH CURTIS DRESSER, Principal
41-05 Bowne St., Flushing, New York
Phone FL 9-2450

ELEKTOR ACADEMY Est. 18 Yrs.
169th St. at Gothic Drive, Hillcrest, Jamaica, L. I. Easily Accessible from New York. Forest Hills and Flushing

Kindergarten through high school. High academic standards. Character development. Progressive teaching. Individual guidance. College preparatory or academic course. Typewriting, shorthand, and individual instruction in stenotypy.
MRS. MAUDE CLARKE, Principal
Telephone REpublic 9-4792
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor

COEDUCATIONAL

"PROGRESS at PRINCIPIA"
An interesting, illustrated periodical which will, upon request, be sent regularly without charge.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Lower School — Senior College / Junior College
Coeducational

ART
United States

The Studio School of Individual Art
40 Brattle St., Harvard Sq., Cambridge
FALL TERM BEGINS OCT. 3
Courses planned for the Individual in Art
Whole or part-time study
Sound fundamentals. Creative work stressed. Drawing, Painting, Design, Illustration. Evening life classes. Address
Blanche E. Brink (Director)

THE EVANSTON ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS
Carl Scheffler, Dir.
Training that has proved successful for a life-long career in art, for high-grade, well-paid art activity. Instructors are professional artists. Evanston is an education in itself.
Write for Catalog "M"; it is free.
636 CHURCH STREET, EVANSTON, ILL.

ART
INDUSTRIAL ARTS · FINE ARTS
ADVERTISING · ILLUSTRATION
SCULPTURE · ART EDUCATION
COSTUME DESIGN
FULLY ACCREDITED COURSES
DAY, EVENING AND SATURDAYS
CATALOG, DEPARTMENT C.M.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 7081
THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO MICHIGAN AT ADAMS

TRAPHAGEN SCHOOL OF FASHION *For Results*
Internationally Celebrated Graduates
Intensive Fall and Winter Courses
Approved by Regents. Register Now
Highest honors in all contests for over ten years. Full or optional courses for beginners or advanced students in costume design, drawing, illustration, sketching, styling, forecasting, fabric analysis, stage and screen, textile design, interior decoration, window display, journalism, men's fashions, teacher training, life class, draping, patternmaking, grading, dressmaking, millinery. Credits Day and Eve. Sales Dept. for students' work. Free placement bureau. Send for Cir 7. Tel. COl. 5-2077
Investigate Before Registering Elsewhere.
TRAPHAGEN, 1680 Broadway (52nd St.), N. Y.

DANCING

Miss Aileen Wayne Mr. Leonard White
School of the Dance
Special ballroom classes now forming for adults, and children between the ages of 12 to 16.
All Types of Dancing
Studio — Telephone
124 North Ave. New Rochelle 3614
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

MUSIC

HAMILTON
School of Music and Dramatic Art
All Instruments
Voice, Theory
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
Teachers' Courses
Two Year Daily Finishing Course
Enroll Now for Fall Term
New Catalogue on Request
7058-40 West Garrett Rd. Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 4147
Suite 225 1714 Chestnut St. Phila., Pa. Loc. 2485

DRAMATIC ARTS
United States

Maclean College
of Vocal Dramatic and Speech Arts
A professional school founded in 1899
Incorporated not for Profit
Dr. Maclean and M. Catherine Lyons
Outstanding Teachers Developing
Successful Actors, Business People, Children, Directors, Public Speakers, Readers, Singers, Teachers.
Day or Evening Groups—Private Lessons
Tuition Reasonable—Enroll Now
921 KIMBALL HALL, CHICAGO

Alviene School of the Theatre
(45th year). Elective—Drama, Dance, Vocal for Acting, Teaching, Directing, Playwriting, Personal Development, Stock Theatre, Motion Picture Film and Radio appearances while learning. Students graduate as professionals. Graduates include Una Merkel, Fred Astaire, Lee Tracy, Peggy Shannon. (Separate children's division). For catalog apply Sec'y Inqs. 66 West 85 St., New York.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training.
Catalog from Secretary, Rm. 260
Carnegie Hall, New York

Directors of schools advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

CLAREMONT
ESHER, SURREY
(14 Miles from London)
School for Girls. Recognised by Board of Education. Boarders and day-pupils. Sound education based on modern methods. Extensive grounds. Open-air swimming pool.
Apply Principal — Tel. Esher 810

PAXTON PARK
ST. NEOTS, HUNTS.
A Preparatory School for boys and girls up to the age of 14.
35 Acres of Park and Playing Fields
Under entirely new management
For particulars of specially reduced fees during the period of reorganisation, Apply Headmaster: Major D. N. Morgan, Tel. 54.

See Also
Saturday's Education Page
for advertising of schools

COSTUME DESIGNING
United States

WOLFE ★ Professional ★ Costume Designing
Oldest Est. and Largest in the West. Wolfe graduates have a distinct advantage — smart gown shops, cinema studios and mfrs. prefer their *better* creations, high style that bristles with smartness. Catalog. Start now.
ETHEL E. WOLFE, Stylist
724 South Flower, Los Angeles, Calif.

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

School of Journalism
ENROLL NOW
Fiction, Feature, News, Publicity, Screen, English
Day, Evening. Classes, Individual.
Times Bldg., N. Y. C. BRyant 9-4896

BOYS' SCHOOLS
United States

LEELANAU
FOR BOYS
GLEN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
William Beals, Director
Fully accredited country boarding school with Grammar, Junior and Senior High School Departments. Complete athletic program, winter sports. Part of tuition may be earned.
Leelanau Sands are appreciated by Monitor Readers

ROXBURY
THE CHESHIRE ACADEMY
For boys. Successful preparation for all leading colleges. Flexible organization with individual and small group instruction. Wholesome, regular school life; sports and social activities. Junior Dept. Illustrated catalog. Address
A. E. SHERIFF, Headmaster
Cheshire, Conn.

MITCHELL SCHOOL
BILLERICA, MASS.
69th consecutive year begins September 21, 1938. Course of study for boys covers grades one to nine. New buildings. HORSEMANSHIP. Gymnasium. Thorough instruction by specialists. Catalog. 20 miles from Boston. Tel. Billerica 931
A. M. MITCHELL, Director

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

The road to *better earning* is paved with *better learning*. Gregg College graduates are trained for superior office positions.
Call, write or telephone Sta. 1881 for Catalog.
Start Any Monday, Day or Evening
The GREGG COLLEGE
6 North Michigan Ave., Chicago

New Manager for Cubs?—Rain Halts Forest Hills Play—Heavy Going at Oakmont

Gabby Hartnett Works For Cub Security Next Season

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Nineteen hundred and thirty-eight has brought interruptions in several managerial campaigns. And if you listen to the various rumors circulating, this is only the beginning.

Mickey Cochrane left Detroit for "somewhere in old Wyoming." Gabby Hartnett succeeded Charley Grimm at Chicago. Now Frankie Frisch is out of work. Also, at least three other pilots can read the handwriting on the wall.

Trail Pirates

According to gossip blowing out of the West, Hartnett has not been assured of his position with the Cubs for 1939. Although the Bruins have won seven out of eight and are trailing the Pirates by only 3½ games in the torrid National League pennant race, it is rumored that the big catcher will join the already-lengthy list of unemployed unless his club either wins the flag, or comes very close.

Critics in the vicinity of Wrigley Field base their belief on the fact that Hartnett and the front office have had no definite discussions involving plans for next season—plans that include the personnel of the club, and a rebuilding program, if necessary. Instead, Gabby is completely in the dark concerning his immediate future.

If the Chicago front office is interested in helping the club through the remaining weeks, it might spread the news of the manager's security—if he is secure. And he certainly should be. On the bench with an injury since Aug. 15, Hartnett has not given his playing-manager qualities a thorough test. It was as an active leader that he accepted the position.

Have Best Chance

The Bruins have been streaky all season. This current rally is no assurance that Wrigley Field will house the National League portion of the approaching World Series. But they have the best chance to upset the plans of Pie Traynor.

Lurking silently in the Chicago background is the familiar figure of Tony Lazzeri, who critics contend is certain to embark upon a managerial career shortly. Will he make his debut with the Cubs?

If the Cubs hold to their schedule of recent years, they will win the flag. In 1929 they beat out the Pirates by 5½ games. After a lapse of two seasons, during which time the Cardinals broke through, the Cubs won again in 1932. The Giants captured in '33 and the Cards in '34, but the Bruins maintained their every-third-year schedule by winning in '35. New York won in 1936 and '37. Now comes another Chicago turn.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Today begins an important stretch in the campaigns of all National League contenders . . . The Cubs, Pirates and Reds open in various sections of the East . . . The Giants are playing at home . . . The schedule decidedly favors the Terrymen, but they probably lack the man power to take advantage . . . The Pirates are at the Polo Grounds.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jim Turner and Lou Fette are ready to face the Cubs in that order . . . Thursday is an open date in the Hub . . . The Pirates are here for a double-header on Friday and a single Saturday . . . Bees play a twin bill with the Cincinnati Reds on Sunday . . . The Red Sox opened in Detroit today, one half a game in front of the third-place Indians.

Manly Seeking Backs to Pass And Kick Ball

With two practice sessions scheduled daily until college opens Sept. 26, Lew Manly, coach of Tufts' 1938 football squad, began today looking in earnest for a capable kicker and passer.

A group of 14 lettermen were included among the 34 candidates that reported to the Medford Oval yesterday. Only four regulars of last season were unable to be present for the opening day. Ted Sheehan, experienced fullback from Falmouth, Eddie Smith and Walter Yakeys, ends, and Jim Dodwell, are expected to be in uniform before the end of the week.

Manly was pleased with the group that reported and declared that it was one of the best squads he has greeted on a Tufts gridiron in many years.

The veteran linemen including Capt. Al Pearson of Medford, varsity end for the past two seasons, were Ralph Sherry of Medford, Jerry Edwards of Winthrop, Don Ellery of Falmouth, tackles; Al Bennett of Wakefield, Bunny Urbon of Lawrence, Arnold Fine of College Point, N. Y., Frank Bryne of Lynn, guards; and Webster Day of Marblehead, Paul Ierardi of Lynn, Bruce Russell of Medford, and Freddie della Paolera of Watertown, centers.

In the backfield there were only three lettermen available. They were Art Griffin of Medford, sensation as a sophomore last year, George Chiros of Whitman, and Jim Weldon.

Weldon did most of the kicking last year and will be groomed in this department of the game this season. He saw much service in the fullback position due to his kicking ability and probably will get the call at this post when Manly fields his team for the opening game.

Three sophomores and a senior made up the B backfield yesterday. They consisted of Murray Kenny of Somerville, Elmer Fiorini of Lynn, and Briny Budrunas of Athol.

Due to teaching duties at Beverly High School Fred "Fish" Ellis, named backfield coach last spring, will not be on hand for the morning sessions.

Dartmouth Regarded Ahead of Past Teams

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 13 (AP)—An indication that Coach Earl Blaik regards his current Dartmouth football squad as being well ahead of any of its recent predecessors came yesterday when he started work on his complicated reverse plays.

That important part of the Indians' attack was attempted during a long dummy scrimmage. Kicking and passing drills also were a part of the double workout and Bill Hutchinson, first-string fullback, gave an impressive performance while passing and punting.

Dave Daniell, former Pittsburgh star and Blaik's new line coach, spent most of the morning session with his tackles. Those linemen bucked the charging machine around the practice field for several hundreds of yards with Blaik riding atop of it and Daniell directing its progress from behind his hard-working charges.

Hard Work Ahead Of New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Sept. 13—Pass defense, signal drill, and hard scrimmage head the early week program of the University of New Hampshire varsity football squad as George Sauer, head coach of Wildcat destiny, points toward his opening game with Lowell Textile— a few days away.

With a team green from inexperience but willing to learn, Sauer stated today that as yet it has been hard to tell just where the greatest weaknesses or strongholds lie, due to the impossibility of strenuous workouts. However, with all but a few rounding into seasonal shape, Sauer and his chief assistant Charles Justice will emphasize contact and scrimmage, topping the week off with a Friday afternoon work-out with Bowdoin College behind locked gates.

End, in the estimation of Sauer, has the edge in experience and reserve strength over other squad departments. Two lettermen, Walt Webb and Fred Winterbottom, will be ably backed by Louis Frank, Matt Flaherty and Donald Jones, the latter two promising sophomores. Frank, in his third year of varsity competition, has shown great possibilities of ousting either Webb or Winterbottom from the starting ranks.

Fox Wins Eighth Title

TORONTO, Sept. 13 (CP)—Maurice Fox of Montreal won the Canadian chess championship for the eighth time in 12 years, completing 18 rounds of tournament play with only a single defeat and four drawn games dotting his record. By defeating William Zombory of St. Catharines, Ont., in the final round Fox pushed his lead to a point and a half over the veteran J. S. Morrison of Toronto and former champion Harry Belson, also of Toronto, who finished in a tie for second place. Fox had 15 points, Morrison and Belson 13½.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	92	43	.647
Boston	78	56	.576
Cleveland	78	57	.571
Detroit	70	64	.522
Washington	66	69	.489
Chicago	54	73	.425
St. Louis	47	82	.344
Philadelphia	48	86	.358

Results Sept. 12
Detroit 4, Chicago 3.
Only game scheduled

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	77	54	.588
Chicago	76	59	.560
Cincinnati	74	60	.552
New York	73	61	.545
Boston	67	68	.504
St. Louis	63	73	.467
Brooklyn	61	73	.462
Philadelphia	43	89	.326

Results Sept. 12
No games scheduled.

ENGLAND

LONDON

THE THISTLE TEA ROOMS
53 HAYMARKET — LUNCHEONS TEAS HIGH TEAS
5 TOTHILL ST — VICTORIA ST — LUNCHEONS TEAS

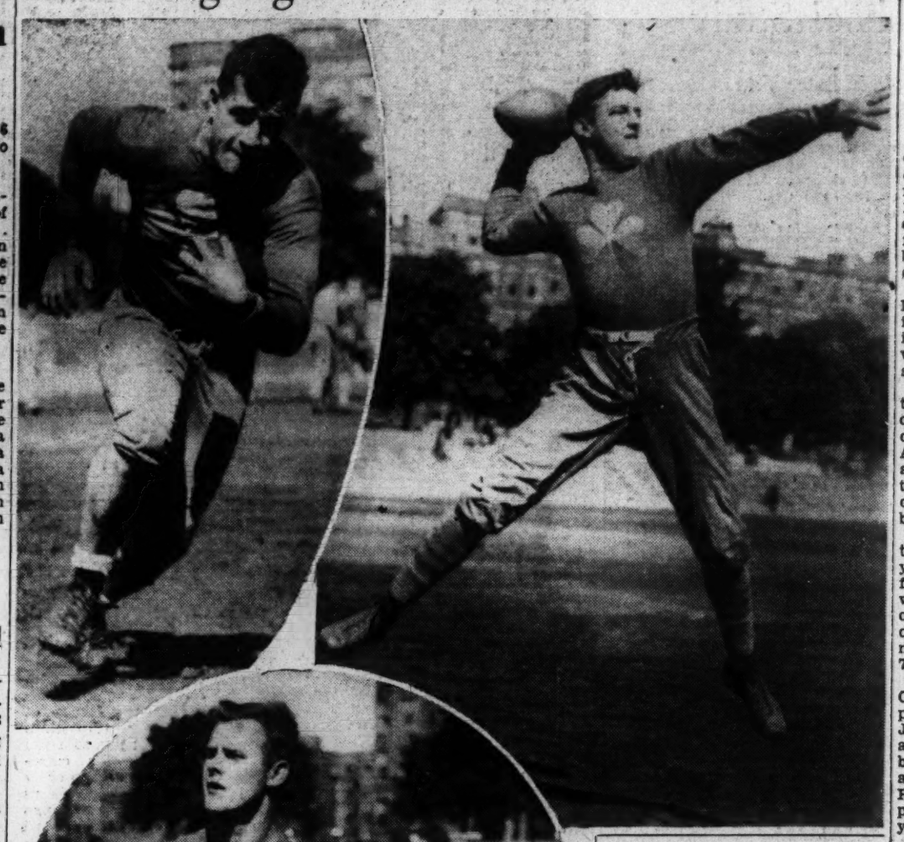
MAJESTIC
Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9
4-course Dinner 2/3
Dainty Afternoon Tea with Delicious Pastries and Gateaux
All our pastries are guaranteed made with pure butter, no substitutes whatsoever used. Open daily including Sundays 9.0 a. m. to 10.0 p. m.
142 Kensington High St. Western 6973

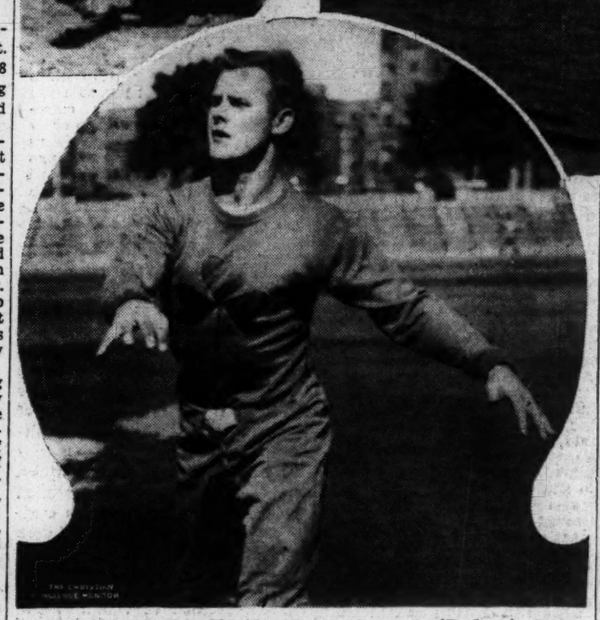
STEWART'S RESTAURANTS
Quality Food at Modern Prices
Corner of Old Bond Street, Piccadilly
Regent Street, Victoria, Hempstead, Kensington
Bournemouth, Oxford and Eastbourne

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
Famous Old Confectionery Shop
Oppliger & Frauchiger
and Biggest Tea Room in Berne near the place of Parliament
"Bäreck"
BERNE
BUFFET DE LA GARE
Well known First Class Restaurant
Luncheons Teas Dinners
Menus from Frs. 2.50 to Frs. 4
G. Schneidegger-Hauser

Highlights of Boston Pro Team





Frank Mittrick, Charlie Spizack and (Below) Bill Anderson

Mittrick formerly played for Oglethorpe, Spizack performed for Carnegie Tech, and Anderson featured at Indiana. All three will play for the Shamrocks against the Eastern College All-Stars at Fenway Park tomorrow night under floodlights.

Shamrocks Are Prepared For All-Stars Tomorrow

With the Eastern College All-Stars assembled and drilling at Fens Stadium and the Boston Shamrocks winding up their pre-game preparation, everything is in readiness for the second annual All-Star game scheduled for tomorrow night at Fenway Park under floodlights.

The Eastern College All-Stars have a much better balanced unit than that which capitalized on two breaks of the game to defeat an undermanned Shamrocks team a year ago. However, the Shamrocks squad is 25 strong this year and most of the players have been in training for three weeks.

As only four veterans remain from the squad of last year and as only one of these, Joe Zapustas, has been with the Shamrocks since the club was organized three years ago, the green-clad warriors have been greatly strengthened by the infusion of new men. The All-Star squad has 17 who played in the struggle in New York against the Giants last week.

Franco Doubtful

Only one of those who originally signed to play for the All-Stars appears as a doubtful started. Ed Franco, Fordham tackle, is coaching in New Jersey and the only way he can play in the game is to make airplane connections and it doesn't appear possible at this time.

Kenneally named his starting lineup as follows: George Platukus of Duquesne and Steve Gilbert of St. Bonaventures will be the starting wingmen; John Nosich, 230 pounds, of Duquesne and Joe Gilmer, 250 pounds, of Miami University, will be the starting tackles; Mike Skulos of Washington and Jefferson, who weighs 210, and Shipley Farroh, a 215-pound former Big Ten wrestling champion from Iowa, get the call at guard. Joe Maras, who weighs 208 and captained the Duquesne team last year, will start at center.

Joe Zapustas who is serving as captain and assistant coach to George Kenneally, will start at quarterback. The blocking back in the combine will be Charley Spizack of Carnegie Tech. The former Skibo star weighs 195 pounds.

Anderson Small

William "Little Bill" Anderson of Indiana will be the smallest man of the starting eleven. Bill weighs 165, is very fast, and tosses passes. Against the Bears he bisected the Chicago defense with an aerial offering to Eddie Berlinski of North Carolina to score a touchdown, one of two that the All-Stars got. Starting fullback will be 225-pound Josh Pike of Davis-Elkins.

Included in the starting line-up for the All-Stars will be Merrill Davis of Dartmouth and Frank Souchak of Pittsburgh at the ends, John Janusas of Boston College and Alex Kevorkian of Harvard at the tackles, John Carr of Holy Cross and Joe Nee of Harvard at the guards, and John McKenna of Villanova will be at center.

Tony DiNatale of Boston College will captain the team and start at quarterback. Warren King of Dartmouth and Al Hessberg of Yale will be the starting halfbacks. John Handrahan of Dartmouth or Art Raimo of Villanova will be the starting fullback.

Tickets are still available for this game which is for the benefit of the rehabilitation fund of the State Department of the American Legion.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Chuck Dressen dropped as manager of Cincinnati Reds. Bobby Wallace, club's chief scout, temporarily in charge.

Three Years Ago

Lawson Little, in amazing finish, routed Johnny Goodman, 4 and 3, in semifinals of National amateur golf.

Five Years Ago

Jimmy Foxx hit 45th home run of season against Chicago White Sox.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	100	71	.585
Seattle	96	71	.575
Sacramento	93	77	.547
San Diego	88	81	.521
San Francisco	88	83	.515
Portland	77	91	.458
Hollywood	74	97	.433
Oakland	63	108	.368

Results Sept. 12
No games scheduled.

McSpaden Leads Brother Pros In NEPGA Tourney

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STONEHAM, Mass., Sept. 13—Soggy greens and fairways greeted the small field of New England professional golfers here at the Unicorn Country Club after an early morning rain accompanied them off the first tee on the final 36 holes of the two-day medal play title tournament with Harold "Jug" McSpaden, Winchester professional, carrying with him a three-stroke lead over his nearest opponents.

Because of McSpaden's sub-par golf yesterday, the Winchester star posting a 36-hole total of 140, he is the favorite to win the title now held by Bob Crowley, of Norfolk, who won the crown in match play at Oak Bluffs last year, unless the weather interferes.

Prior to yesterday's postings, Denny Shute, of Brae Burn, national P. G. A. champion last year, was considered by many to walk off with the New England championship. But Denny slipped to a 147 yesterday and will have to do some real shooting today if he hopes to win first place money.

Crowley is definitely out of the running for top prize. The best he could do in yesterday's 36-hole play was a 73, two over par, on his second round. This, put with his poor 79 made in the morning, gave him 152.

Dave Hackney, of Vesper, was three strokes behind McSpaden with a 71-72—143, while John Thoran, of Woodland, put together a par 71 and 75 for 146.

McSpaden, who played with Thoren and Shute yesterday, slipped one over par in the morning round, carding a 72, and then blazed around in the afternoon with a three-under-par card of 68. Shute said he was having trouble with all of his shots and just couldn't seem to get going.

Shute and McSpaden, it will be recalled, were the two finalists in the N. P. G. A. championship in 1937 and not until the 37th hole was the Brae Burn shotmaker able to sink the winning putt. This match has been labeled as the greatest final that the N. P. G. A. has ever had.

McSpaden should romp home today with the 1938 N. E. P. G. A. crown, but, besides the narrow fairways and well-trapped greens, the Winchester stylist will have soggy fairways and wet weather as additional hazards to the Unicorn layout. This handicap may prove just enough to let Hackney, Thoren, or Shute catch up with him. L. M.

Softball Postponed

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—Rain forced postponement of the National softball championship finals scheduled for Soldier Field last night. The games in both the men's and girls' divisions will be played tonight, weather permitting.

Comparing First-Day Scores

Wide World

Maurice McCarthy (Left) and Dick Chapman

Par Continues Elusive Figure To Golf Stars

OAKMONT COUNTRY CLUB, Oakmont, Pa., Sept. 13 (AP)—Dark clouds hung low over Oakmont's rain-drenched acres early today as 124 players out of an original field of 163 starters renewed their chase for the medal and 64 qualifying berths in the national amateur golf championship.

The course that rebuffed all but Maurice McCarthy, Jr., Cincinnati, in the first of two 18-hole qualifying rounds yesterday was dripping wet after an all night rain and more showers were feared.

A close fight was in prospect for the medal from a field separated by only 12 shots. To insure completion of the final test round, the U. S. G. A. disqualified all first-round scores above 84. Chief among the casualties was Charles (Chick) Evans, Jr., old hero of the amateur, who missed by one blow.

McCarthy had a one-shot lead in the medal fight with his par 72 over young Art Doering, Stanford student from Chicago. Pressing the leaders were all seven contending members of America's Walker Cup, including defending champion John Goodman, who had first-round totals of 76 or better.

John Fischer, 1936 champion from Cincinnati, started out with a sub-par clip to add to his first round 76. Johnny scored birdies on the first and fourth with dead approaches, bogied the third because of a trap and was one under par through six. Reynolds Smith, Dallas, was even par through six. Smith got 74 yesterday.

Fischer made the turn in 38, one over par, to sing away his advantage by three putting the last three holes. Smith wobbled by with 39. Charley Yates of Atlanta, British amateur champ, and Ray Billows, his Walker Cup mate from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., slipped with the others, falling two over through six. Traps on the second and sixth cost Yates bogies. Billows three-putted the first, lost a shot to a trap on the second and saved his par on the sixth by blasting out of a trap and canning a 20-foot putt.

The sun suddenly came out and a light wind blew, gradually drying out the course. The early scores:

Judd Brumley, Knoxville, Tenn., 83-91—174.
Fred Brand, Pittsburgh, 79-81—160.
John Mikrut, Brooklyn, 81-80—161.
James Gardner, Omaha, 79-87—166.
Harry Haverstick, Jr., Lancaster, Pa., 81-82—163.
Steve Kovach, Pittsburgh, 75-76—151.
James Frisina, Chicago, 80-82—162.
Robert Lanadell, Oradell, N. J., 82-49—(withdrew).
William Platt, Philadelphia, 86-86—166.
Walter Cisco, New Albany, Ind., 83-86—169.
Don Schumacher, Dallas, Texas, 84—withdrew.
Eddie Held, Denver, 74-76—150.
Reynolds Smith, Dallas, 74-78—152.
John Fischer, Cincinnati, 76-79—155.
Spencer Overton, Baltimore, 79-88—167.
Emil Zachariah, Baton Rouge, La., 84-85—169.
Ernest Caldwell, Baltimore, 81-80—161.
Henry Castillo, Tampa, Fla., 80-77—157.
Sid Richardson, Chicago, 84-76—160.
William Castleman, Jr., Louisville, 79-82—161.
Don Edwards, San Jose, Calif., 79-78—157.
Edwin Kingsley, Magna, Utah, 82-75—157.

Around the Hub

New England colors flew handsomely in the first day of the national amateur golf qualifying round. Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., scored a neat 74 to lead the local array. Tommy Tailer of Newport, R. I., playing out of New York however, equaled the 74. Wilfred Crossley, N. E. champion, headed the nearer Boston delegations with a 76.

The other New England district scorers were Tom Pierce, Rutland, Vt., and Bobby Grant, Weathersfield, Conn., 76; Johnny Burke, and Johnny Levinson, Kennebunk Beach, Maine, 78; Ted Bishop, Woodland, 79; and Charlie Clare, Orange, Conn., and Leo Martin, Sandy Burr, 81 and 82, respectively.

Chapman is paired with Maurice McCarthy Jr., in today's second round of qualifying. McCarthy led the entire field yesterday with his par equaling 72.

♪ ♪ ♪

Casey Stengel is to be congratulated for the play of the Bees against the contending clubs in the National League this season. In competition with the Pirates, Cubs, Reds and Giants, the locals have emerged with 34 victories and 39 defeats—almost .500 ball facing the entire first division. No other second division club can come even close to that record.

♪ ♪ ♪

The practice scrimmage game between the football elevens of Boston University and Rhode Island State scheduled for this afternoon will be played tomorrow at Nickerson Field between 2:30 and 3 o'clock. The rain today made the field too slippery, Coach Pat Hanley said this morning, in announcing the postponement.

♪ ♪ ♪

It seems too bad that there is so little interest expressed in the New England Professional Golf Association's championship now being played at Stoneham's Unicorn Country Club. Only a handful of spectators turned out for yesterday's opening round. Also the entry list was practically as small.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern is on the lookout for a good punter. At present he has found no one to fill the place of Gus Rook, who did the varsity punting for the past three seasons. The still doubtfull status of Ken Harding is not helping the situation, for the North Quincy boy is the best kicker left from last year. Harding has not reported as yet.

♪ ♪ ♪

Registration for the 1938 Boston Park Department WPA Football Leagues will close tomorrow at 5 p. m., according to an announcement made from the office of William P. Long, park commissioner. Due to the large number of applications already received, William M. Mullen, director, states that no post entries will be accepted. The league will open on Sunday, Sept. 25 and continue through Dec. 4.

Tennis Matches Called Because Of Wet Courts

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 13 (AP)—An overnight rain, which left the turf courts soggy, today forced postponement of play in the national singles tennis championships at the West Side Tennis Club. Today's schedule will be run off tomorrow.

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 13 (AP)—All was more or less chaos in the national tennis championships today, what with both Bobby Riggs, the nation's No. 2 star, and Helen Jacobs, its grandest feminine competitor, dusting themselves off and wondering why the engineer didn't blow his whistle.

The two of them were eliminated without ceremony yesterday, in the virtual privacy of an outside grandstand court. Riggs got his from Gilbert A. Hunt Jr., of Washington, D. C., who was mistakenly ranked No. 19 in the country last year, and Helen fell apart before the left-hand drives of Margot Lumb of England, who is the world's greatest woman squash player.

Riggs, who was expected to play Jack Bromwich of Australia in the semifinals, recovered sufficiently to say it would be a great lesson to him.

"Maybe I've played a little too much tennis," he admitted. "This was about my twentieth tournament this year. I'm going back to Chicago and go to work, and before next summer I'm going to learn to play a forcing game."

Learned His Lesson

"I'm so glad Bobby finally learned his lesson," said Walter Pate, captain of the American Davis Cup team, who still must count upon Bobby to hold the fort next year if Donald Budge turns professional.

Hunt, whose previous claim to immortality was the fact he reached the finals of the intercollegiate championships against Gene Mako in 1934, played some beautiful tennis against Riggs. He discovered that he could reach the net by whipping the ball to Bobby's deep backhand, and once he got to the forecourt he volleyed with fury.

The scores 6—2, 0—6, 9—7, 0—6, 6—4, reveal Hunt's unusual strategy. He literally threw two sets away at love and saved his own energy for the big effort. In the final game he aced Riggs twice and smoked another across so fast that Bobby lofted it out of the court.

Hunt's opponent in the quarter-finals tomorrow will be Gene Mako, another unseeded luminary, who called his shot by trimming Franjo Puncec of Yugoslavia, 6—2, 6—4, 9—7. Mako is playing a brand of singles tennis no one knew he had, and he is favored now to win a semifinal berth against Bromwich.

In blowing Miss Jacobs off the court, 7—5, 6—2, Margot Lumb revealed that she has developed into a dangerous tennis contender. She took up tennis seriously only because she had run out of real competition in squash, and already she whales a harder forehand than any woman in the game.

Good Matches Due

"I simply couldn't beat that kind of tennis," said Helen, though she could have up to two years ago.

Several good matches were in prospect today, with Budge swarming over Charles Hare of England in the special. Sidney Wood, Jr., met Franjo Kululjevic of Yugoslavia, Bryan Grant, Jr., faced Adrian Quist of Australia, and Don McNeill battled Harry Hopman of Australia.

Yanks Silently Make Plans For October Series

With the mathematical certainty of their third straight American League pennant still several days away, the indomitable Yankees are silently planning their defense for the rapidly nearing World Series, which will probably open three weeks from tomorrow in the National League city.

Joe McCarthy's offense, of course, is set. He can forget about that mechanical section of his world-famous machine. When the October classic gets under way, he will string along with the same powerful batting order that combined to beat back challenges from the Red Sox and Indians—Crosetti, Rolfe, Henrich, Di Maggio, Gehrig, Dickey, Selkirk and Gordon.

Starting Pitchers

But Joe, who may set up the greatest managerial record in history before retiring, must work out a routine for his pitchers. Not that definite plans are necessary. The Yankee offense could probably crush any National League opposition with the bat boy hurling. But just the same, the skipper will be called upon to name either three or four starting moundsmen.

Numbers one and two in the classic belong to Charley "Red" Ruffing and Lefty Gomez. Who McCarthy will pass the ball to in the opener is still an arguing point in the press coop. But those in close contact with the club insist Gomez will be the man. They base their contention on what has taken place in the past.

In 1936, McCarthy started big Red against the Giants. He was beaten by Carl Hubbell in a rather convincing manner, 6 to 1. Last fall the manager led with Gomez, who let the Terrymen down with six hits defeating them by 8 to 1. Despite Ruffing's higher percentage of victories, the left-hander is currently pitching brilliant ball. The last time out he blanked the Red Sox with a five-hitter. And the Bostonians are leading the American League in the none-too-gentle art of collecting base hits.

Pearson Has 15

Behind Red and Lefty are Monte Pearson, Spud Chandler and Bump Hadley. Monte has won 15 games and probably merits the third spot. But Chandler, with 14 victories, and Hadley, are giving the recent Hall of Fame entrant a run.

Gomez enters the World Series with an unbeaten record. In three classics wearing a Yankee uniform, Lefty has won five straight. Pearson is also unbeaten. He has won two. Ruffing's record is two won and one lost. Hadley has one and one.

It is interesting to note, when comparing the 1938 Yankees with other great New York American League teams, that in Joe Gordon, the Newark rookie, McCarthy has an eighth-place hitter who has smashed out 22 home runs and driven in 85 team mates. On several other major league teams, Joe would bat cleanup.

Only one game was played in the majors yesterday. Detroit scored over Chicago in the American League, 4 to 3, as big Hank Greenberg smashed his fiftieth four-bagger. With 20 contests remaining on the Tiger schedule, the first baseman must connect once every other game to equal Babe Ruth's record. He has made four in the last four engagements.

E. R.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Women's Golf Championship

This week finds the men amateur golfers of the United States meeting on the Oakmont Country Club in the tournament which is to determine whether Johnny Goodman of Omaha will retain his championship crown or who, if the title is to changes hands, will succeed him. It is a testing course which they are playing over, and a very strong field is entered, so that the battle for the Havemeyer Trophy and the championship title promises to be a most interesting and exacting one. After this title has been decided, the only big golf championship remaining to be played this year will be that for the women's championship on the Westmoreland Country Club course at Wilmette, Ill., Sept. 19 to 24. This championship will decide whether Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, of Chapel Hill, N. C., will retain her title, or fall to the challenge of some other star.

Westmoreland C. C.

An International Flavor

This tournament will have quite an international flavor this year in comparison to the men's championship. Due to the fact that the Curtis Cup matches were played at Manchester, Mass., this month, the leading British women players are now in this country, and most of them plan to take in the championship. That they will give the Americans a good battle is unquestioned; but if we are to judge from the results of the Curtis Cup singles, the chances of the championship title and trophy making a trip across the Atlantic Ocean this year do not seem very bright. It will be recalled that out of the six matches played, the only one won by the British was taken by Clarrie Tiernan of Ireland, who defeated Maureen Orcutt 2 and 1, and Miss Tiernan is not rated as among the favorites to win the championship. If the title is to cross the Atlantic, it is generally figured that Mrs. A. C. Critchley, the former Diana Fishwick, who won the British championship by defeating Glenna Collett in 1930; or Jessie Anderson, English champion in 1937, will be the golfer to chaperone it to the British Isles.

Strong American Field

So far as the United States entrants are concerned, the field is one of the strongest that has ever battled for this famous trophy. Mrs. Page has been playing fine golf this summer, and it is going to take exceptional golf to wrest the title away from her. And one of those who are expected to give the champion the stiffest competition is Patty Berg, the little golfer from Minneapolis, who has been winning more than her share of golfing laurels during the past two or three months. She is now at the top of her game and that means par golf. And one cannot overlook Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, winner of the title no less than seven times. She showed the kind of golf that is capable of winning championships in her singles match in the Curtis Cup play, and if she reproduces that type of golf at Wilmette, she will make things very interesting for all comers.

Ouimet's Absence Regretted

It is certainly to be regretted that that sterling United States amateur golfer, Francis Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club, could not participate in the National championships at Oakmont this week. It was just 25 years ago that Ouimet gave the golfing world one of its greatest thrills by winning the U. S. open championship at The Country Club, Clyde Park, in a playoff with Ted Ray and Harry Vardon of England. The next year he won the amateur championship, and repeated in 1931. If memory servies us right, this would have been his 25th successive amateur championship tournament, and, while the odds would have been greatly against his winning the title, he would unquestionably have made a fine showing.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 3 P. M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	1,500,000
Previous day	601,560
1938 volume to date	181,662,993
1937 volume to date	281,605,380

Market Reverses Itself as Heavy Selling Appears

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—A burst of selling in late dealings swept stocks sharply lower today as news from Czechoslovakia in the German minority dispute kept the market extremely nervous.

Offerings, so heavy the ticker for a time was swamped, knocked the props from under leading shares, making a complete reversal from an early upturn. Many shares fell 1 to 3 or more under the previous close. Transactions for the session approximated 1,500,000 shares.

On the curb, early gains were supplanted by losses ranging to more than a point in American Cyanamid B, Newmont Mining, Aluminum of America and Sherwin Williams.

Early buying centered on such shares as Johns Manville, du Pont, Electric Auto-Lite, Briggs, U. S. Rubber, Phelps Dodge, Westinghouse Electric, Consolidated Edison, Sears Roebuck, and Eastman Kodak.

Steels led the way on the retreat, although the industry was reported to have stepped up operations further in the Pittsburgh area and more expansion was expected as automobile producers distribute mate-

Gains in Bond Market

A better demand for secondary railroad bonds appeared in late trading today, lifting leaders major fractions to around two points and imparting a better tone to the entire market.

With few exceptions the Government list was strong, gains ranging from 1/32 to ½ point. Trading was heaviest in the longer-term obligations.

At the beginning of the final hour corporate firm spots included Mobile & Ohio 5s, New Orleans Great Northern 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 6s, Southern Pacific refunding 4s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, National Dairy 3¾s, and Studebaker 6s.

Foreign dollar bonds did not do so well. German 7s of 1949 lost 2½ points under light offerings and Nord Railway 6½s lost more than 1. rial orders for 1939 cars.

Wheat Prices Soar Over 3c a Bushel In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—Renewal of anxiety over disorders in Czechoslovakia threatening fresh warlike developments shot wheat prices in Chicago up 3½ cents a bushel late today. Earlier market declines were far more than offset.

Tending also to bring about late price rallies were assertions that the United States Government export subsidy on wheat shipments from the Gulf of Mexico had been raised 3 cents to 14 cents.

It was reported a six hour ultimatum from Sudeten Germans had been served on the Czech Government. Excited outbursts of speculative buying whirled wheat prices up in the last minutes of trading, and the close was at the day's peaks.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 2¾-3½ cents higher compared with yesterday's finish, Sept. 65½, Dec. 66½-66¾, corn ⅞-1½ up, Sept. 58⅝-⅞, Dec. 50½-⅝, and oats ⅛-¾ advanced.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Traders in the stock market were extremely cautious today and the general impression was that uncertainties over the Czechoslovak situation had not been altered materially. Price movements were irregular with the market holding steady in early dealings and easing later in the session. Tobacco and gold mining issues were as much as 2 points lower at the finish and British funds were heavy. Rubbers were in good demand while metals showed little change. Trans-Atlantic issues closed with gains of fractions to 2 points. European bonds were easier.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a weak tone, prices declining in late dealings with international shares in supply. French rentes were unchanged to 20 centimes down and Bank of France lost 115 francs. Royal Dutch reacted about 100 francs while Suez Canal finished weak with a net loss of 700 francs. Industrials were heavy.

Liverpool: Increased offerings of French, Russian and Danubian wheat caused futures to decline more than a penny, but prices rallied due to an oversold condition and closed unchanged to ¼d lower.

Cotton futures gained 1 to 2 points in a very quiet market, hedging and liquidation being absorbed by trade buying, which was influenced by the strength of the dollar.

Chain Store Sales

S. S. Kresge Co.

	1938	1937	Dec. %
August sales	$10,743,598	$11,013,379	2.4
8 months	85,104,060	92,038,634	7.5

July sales decreased 13.9% from July, 1937. The August decrease from August, 1937, was the smallest drop from 1937 of any month this year.

S. H. Kress & Co.

	1938	1937	Dec. %
August sales	$6,335,549	$6,797,343	6.8
8 months	48,139,999	51,812,644	7.1

July sales showed a decrease of 11.2% from July, 1937.

J. J. Newberry Co.

	1938	1937	Dec. %
August sales	$3,877,782	$3,880,619	0.07
8 months	28,081,100	29,654,464	5.3

July sales showed a decrease of 8½% from July, 1937.

G. C. Murphy Co.

	1938	1937	Dec. %
August sales	$3,087,363	$3,142,810	1.7
8 months	24,254,388	25,257,483	3.9

Consolidated Retail Stores

	1938	1937	Dec. %
August sales	$669,262	$736,487	9.1
8 months	5,304,691	5,732,545	7.5

Sales for July were 13.1% below July, 1937.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The position of the Treasury September 10: Receipts, $28,639,866.03; expenditures, $21,787,314.31; net balance, $2,173,374,533.49, including $1,-975,441,839.05 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $9,710,119.37. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $9,926,200,-114.89; expenditures, $1,693,384,700.11, including $631,844,100.84 of emergency expenditures excess of expenditures, $764,094,-585.22; gross debt, $37,636,487,245.86, an increase of $780,304.94 above the previous day; gold assets, $12,301,899,894.12.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3:00	Net Ch'ge
52¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ¾
119⅞	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	Sep 10
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	22	11¼	10¼	10¼	— ½
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20	20	20	Sep 6
30	18⅝	Addressog (1.40)	5	28½	28	28	— ½
60¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	9	61	59	59	—1
1⅝	⅞	Air-Way El Appl	2	1¼	1	1	Sep 10
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	47	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	8	1	1	1	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 3
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	6	10½	8¾	8¾	—1¾
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	4	8	8	8	
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	10	10	10	— ½
19⅝	17⅜	Alleg-Lud Steel	12	19	17½	17½	—1
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	9	12¼	11¼	11¼	— ¾
184	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	13	182	179	179	
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 10
14⅞	8⅜	Allied Mills (½e)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
12	4½	Allied Strs	25	11	9½	9½	—1
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	61½	60	60	— ½
54½	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1¼e)	17	49¾	47	47⅛	—1¾
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	16¾	16	16	— ¾
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 12
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	3	67¾	66¾	67	
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	2	77	76	76	—2
23¼	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	8	19¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
43½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	2	38½	38½	38½	+1½
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	2	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	Sep 12
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	6	25¾	23½	23½	—1½
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Sep 8
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	24	20½	18⅝	18⅝	—1½
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	108	108	108	— ¾
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	118½	117	118¼	Sep 12
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
14¾	9	Am Coml Alcohol	2	11	11	11	— ½
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	10¼	10	10	— ½
6¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	6	5¼	5¼	4¾	— ¼
6¾	4	Am European	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Sep
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13¾	13½	13½	Sep 12
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	17	17	17	— ⅜
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	6	8½	7½	7½	— ½
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	10⅞	10½	10½	Sep 9
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	3	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	23½	23¼	23½	— ¼
43½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	43¾	42	42	—1¼
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	15	15	15	Sep 1
8¾	4⅛	Am International	2	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	3	19	18	18	—1½
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	57	57	57	Sep 12
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	7	13⅝	12¾	12¾	— ½
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	4⅞	4	4	+ ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	4	33½	31¼	31¼	—2
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118	118	118	Sep 12
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	33	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
41¾	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	7	31¼	30½	30½	— ½
37⅜	16⅛	Am P & L $5pf(2½k)	3	27½	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
17	9	Am Rad & St S	78	16⅜	15	15	— ¾
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	20	18½	17¼	17¼	— ¾
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	2	66	65¼	65¼	— ¾
20⅞	15¼	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	17	17	17	Sen 10
17¼	7⅛	Am Seating	24	18	16	16	—1¼
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	34	48	45⅛	45⅛	—1¾
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	134	134	134	+1
56	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55	55	55	+ ½
34¾	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	18	28	25¼	25½	—2½
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	8	8	8	Sep 8
14	12	Am Stove	1	13	13	13	Sep 9
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	1	22½	22½	22½	Sep 12
117⅛	99⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	Sep 12
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	19	18⅜	18⅜	— ½
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	141⅜	140	140⅛	— ¼
86¾	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	83	81¾	81¾	+ ¼
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	86	84½	84½	— ½
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148½	148½	148½	Sep 12
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	9	7	6	6	— ¾
13½	6	Am Water Wks	10	9¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	82	82	82	Sep 9
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	6	37	36¼	36¼	+ ¾
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	16	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ½
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	287	34	30¼	30½	—2⅛
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	3	17	16	16	—1
19	10	Andes Copper	1	13	13	13	
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 12
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (2e)	1	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Sep 12
7	3⅛	Armour Ill	39	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	47½	47½	47½	Sep 8
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
47¾	24¼	Armstrong Cork	4	44¾	43½	44	+1
11	2½	Arnold Const (¾e)	3	10¼	10	10	
25	2½	Artloom Corp	2	6	6	6	
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	21	10½	9¾	9¾	— ½
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	69⅞	69½	69½	Aug 29
73⅝	56	Asso D G 2pf (5¼k)	2	73½	73½	73½	Sep 8
38⅞	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Sep 10
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	28	38⅝	32½	32½	—2¾
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	8	55	53	53	—1¾
27⅜	14	Atl Csl Line (1½g)	9	21	20	20	— ½
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	Sep 12
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	10	9¾	9¾	—2⅜
27⅜	17⅜	Atl Refining (1)	13	22¼	21¾	21⅞	Sep 12
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107⅞	Sep 12
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼er)	21	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
48½	38¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	43¼	43	43	— ½
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	53¾	53¼	53¼	Sep 12
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 7
6⅝	2½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 10
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	8	4¼	4	4	— ⅛

B

11⅜	5	Baldwin Loco ct	29	8⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
11	6	Balt & Ohio	38	7⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	7	8⅝	7½	7½	— ⅜
26	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Sep 8
23⅜	12½	Barber Asphalt	13	20¼	18⅜	18⅜	— ½
13½	5	Barker Bros	2	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	23	17½	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
100½	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 12
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114	114	114	Sep 12
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Sep 12
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
24½	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	96	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1½e)	30	18⅜	18½	18½	+ ⅛
51¼	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	6	52	51	51	+1
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	190	59¼	56⅞	56¼	—3¼
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 8% pf (1)	10	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
100½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	100½	98¾	98¾	—1½
29	17⅜	Bigelow-Sanford	1	22¾	21¼	21⅞	— ⅜
20¾	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	1	18½	18½	18½	
19¼	11¼	Blaw-Knox	12	16⅝	15¼	15¾	— ¾
35⅞	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	20	24⅜	22¼	22¼	—1⅝
30⅝	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	4	27	26⅜	26¾	+ ⅜
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	11½	11½	11½	— ½
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	15	18⅛	16	16	— ⅛
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	54	35¼	31½	31½	—2¾
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 8
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	3	24	24	24	
12⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	21	11½	9½	9¾	—1
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	72	36⅝	32½	33	—2¼
40½	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Sep 9
40⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	38	38	38	+ ½
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn-Q Gu Trans	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 12
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	5	7	7	7	— ¼
13⅝	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	18	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	28	28	28	Sep 12
21½	10¼	Bklyn Un Gas	9	17¼	16	16	—1
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	Aug 20
11⅛	5½	BrunswickBalk(½e)	6	10⅜	10	10	— ½
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	10	11⅜	10½	10½	— ¾
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	13	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	12	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	9	20	18½	18½	—1¾
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	18	34¾	30½	30½	—2½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	6	13⅝	12½	12½	—1⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	16	18⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2	2	2	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	Aug 29
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	5	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21	21	21	Sep 10
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	5	12	11¼	11¼	— ¾
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	5	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	4	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	9	7½	7	7	— ⅜
20½	8¾	Campbell Wyant	12	19⅜	17¾	17¾	— ½
21½	12½	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	10	17	15½	15½	—1⅜
8½	5	Canadian Pacific	48	6	5½	5⅝	— ⅜
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	34	34	34	—1
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A		7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter St (.30e)	2	15½	15½	15½	—1
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	1	3½	3½	3½	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	2	88	88	88	+2½
66	29⅝	Caterpil Trac (1½ge)	14	51	49¾	49¾	
106½	100½	Caterpil pf (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 8
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	35	23	19¾	20	—2½
96	62	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	96	96	96	Sep 1
23½	12½	Celotex Corp	10	24	23	23	— ½
29	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	8	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	10	10	10	Sep 10
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6	6	Aug 19
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Sep 10
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	11	45	43	43	—1
10⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	37	10¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅞
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	1	22	22	22	— ½
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	11⅜	11½	11½	Aug 24
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	32	29½	27¾	27¾	—1¾
89	70	Ches & Oh of (4)	1	78½	76½	76½	Sep 3
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (2.30e)	8	36½	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 10
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 12
4⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3½	2	Chi & N West of	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 9
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	3	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep 12
15½	8½	Chi Mail Order	3	13	13	13	— ½
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¾	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1¼	1	1	
16⅛	6½	Chi Pneu Tool	22	16¼	14½	14½	—1¼
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
44	27⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	41½	40½	40½	Sep 9
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep
2	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 12
3	1⅝	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
13¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug 24
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
10¾	3¼	Childs Co	8	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
77⅝	35½	Chrysler Corp (¾a)	392	75	69¾	69¾	—4

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3:00	Net Ch'ge
13½	8½	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	6	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
5⅛	2	City Stores	3	4½	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅝
12	11½	Clev Graph Br (½ge)	2	26	25½	25½	—1
28½	15¼	Climax Molyb (.60e)	1	39⅞	38¾	38¾	— ¾
45⅜	32½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	14	21½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	4	126½	126	126	
60½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	60⅛	59½	59½	— ⅝
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	15	12	10⅝	10¾	—1
98½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	99½	98½	98½	
38¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	20	36	33	33	—1¼
30	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15½	14½	14½	+ ½
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	2	18	17½	17½	— ½
22¾	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	18	18	18	Sep 9
9⅜	5½	Col Gas & El	42	6⅞	6	6	— ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	7	70	70	70	+1¼
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	6	13½	13	13	— ½
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾k)	1	30	30	30	Sep 10
98½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	99½	98½	98½	
96¼	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	85	85	85	Sep 10
51½	23	Coml Credit (4)	14	49	45½	46	—2¼
105¼	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	103	102	102	— ¼
56	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	14	52¼	49	49	—2½
111	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	110	110	110	Sep 2
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	42	10¼	9	9⅛	— ½
2	1	Com'wlth & South	11	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	2	36¼	35¼	36¼	+ ½
28	22½	Com'wlth Ed (1¾)	6	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ¼
9½	3⅝	Conde Nast	8	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	11	27⅝	26½	26½	—1⅛
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	6	13⅞	12½	12½	—1
10¼	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
30⅜	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	38	26½	24½	24½	—1
100	88⅛	Cons Edison pf (5)	5	99	98¾	99	
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	2	1½	1½	1½	Sep 3
8⅝	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	2	4½	8	8	— ⅜
26⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	2	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	19	9	8½	8½	— ¼
105⅝	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	Sep 10
7½	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	3½	3	3	Sep 7
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	Sep 12
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Aug 29
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87¾	87⅜	87⅜	Sep 10
17½	9¾	Container Corp	15	15¾	13¼	13¼	—2
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	10	21¾	18	18¾	—2¼
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
63½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	96	92	92	—2½
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	12	39⅛	37¼	37⅝	—1¾
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	Sep 7
11	6	Cont Diam F

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

MacDonald Buys H. L. Doherty's Big Florida Holdings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—More than $5,000,000 has changed hands in the acquisition by George MacDonald, New York builder and financier, of a "substantial interest" in the Florida and Bahama properties of Henry L. Doherty, it was reported in real estate circles here today. Associates of Mr. MacDonald described the transaction as the largest Florida real estate deal in recent years.

Among the properties involved were the Miami Biltmore Hotel and the Roney Plazy Hotel at Miami Beach; the Palm Beach Biltmore and the Whitehall Hotel at Palm Beach, and the Ley Largo Club in the Florida Keys. The British Colonial Hotel at Nassau, Bahama Islands also figured in the purchase.

Mr. MacDonald is to manage all the hotels and properties mentioned in the transaction, it was said. Extensive changes in policy are planned, according to an announcement.

With the exception of a small mortgage against the hotel in Nassau, all the properties are held to be free of indebtedness.

More than 11,000 parcels of land in Florida were believed to have been affected by the change in ownership. Individual tracts are located in many sections of the state.

As far as could be learned, the purchase is the climax of a program of realty investments which Mr. MacDonald has been making in Florida throughout the depression. For six years, he revealed, properties have been transferred quietly to his ownership until at the present time he is one of the largest holders of Southern real estate.

Mr. MacDonald, identified with the Doherty interests for many years, is chairman of the board of the Federal Home Loan Bank and a director of Cities Service Company, of which Henry L. Doherty is president. Among Mr. MacDonald's other business connections is a place on the board of the Manufacturers Trust Company, the Consolidated Oil Corporation, and the Petroleum Corporation of America.

Treasury Bill Rate Is Up Substantially

WASHINGTON—Bids on the latest issue of Treasury bills show that the Government has to pay substantially higher rates than in previous weeks. The Treasury accepted bids on $100,000,000 91-day bills at a discount rate of 0.103 per cent compared with 0.049 per cent on Sept. 2 paper and a rate of 0.047 two weeks ago.

Out of tenders aggregating $218,660,000 the Treasury accepted an even $100,000,000. The bills are dated Sept. 14 and mature Dec. 14, 1938.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.25	106.25	106.25
111	3¼s '45-43	109.6	109	109.2
186	3¼s '46-44	109.3	109	109.3
2	4s '54-44	113.22	113.22	113.22
13	3¾s '56-46	113	112.21	112.21
1	3⅛s '49-46	107.29	107.29	107.29
7	4¼s '52-47	118.15	118.15	118.15
1	2½s '48	103.24	103.24	103.24
10	3¼s '52-49	108.24	108.24	108.24
83	2½s '53-49	101.1	100.26	100.31
4	3s '55-51	105.23	105.23	105.23
93	2¾s '60-55	103.11	103.3	103.10
26	2¾s '59-56	102.5	102.4	102.4
99	2¾s '63-58	101.12	101.6	101.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	3s '47-42	105.22	105.22	105.22

Home Owners' Loan

3	2¾s '49-39	102.15	102.15	102.15
2	2¼s '44-42	103.19	103.19	103.19
2	3s '52-44	105.21	105.21	105.21

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
11	Adams Exp 4s '48	99	98⅝	98⅝
3	Adams Exp 4s '47	97½	97½	97½
2	Alleghany 5s '44	69	69	69
13	Alleghany 5s '50 st	24½	24	24
2	Allied Strs 4½s '50	94¼	94	94¼
1	Allied Strs 4½s '51	93½	93½	93½
5	Allis Chalm 4s '52	110⅞	110½	110⅞
20	Am & For P 5s 2030	49	48½	48⅝
5	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103	103	103
6	Am Int 5½s '49	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅝	113¼	113¼
9	Am T&T 3¼s '66	103⅛	102⅝	103⅛
14	Am T&T 3¼s '61	103¾	103½	103⅝
4	Am WW&E 6s '75	99¾	99	99¾
7	Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	105¾	105½	105⅞
1	Arm Del 4s '57	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	Arm Del 4s '55	97¼	97¼	97¼
29	AT&SF 4s '95	104⅜	104	104⅜
1	AT&SF 4s 190-55	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	99⅝	99½	99½
1	AT&SF 4½s-A '62	107	107	107
1	A C Line 4½s '64	65¼	65¼	65¼
1	Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	30	30	30
1	Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	50	50	50
11	B&O rfg 6s '95	18¾	18	18
28	B&O 1st 5s '48	44⅞	44	44⅞
16	B&O 1fg 5s '95	18	17½	17½
32	B&O 5s '96 f	17½	17	17
1	B&O 5s 2000 D	17¼	17¼	17¼
54	B&O cv 4½s '60	14	13¼	13¼
12	B&O 4s '48	43⅛	43	43⅛
2	B&O 4s PLE&WV	37	36⅜	37
1	B&O 5s SW '50	30¾	30¾	30¾
1	Bang&Aroo con 4s '51	105	105	105
1	BellTPa 5s '48 B	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
8	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104¼	103⅞	104¼
7	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	98¼	97¾	98¼
6	Beth Stl 3½s '52	93¼	92⅞	93¼
10	Bwly Man Tr 4½s '66	59½	59	59
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	73½	73½	73½
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	94	94	94
7	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	55½	55	55
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	88	88	88
1	Can Nat 5s '69 July	113¾	113⅜	113⅜
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118⅝	118⅛	118⅝
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114¼	114¼	114¼
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	121	121	121
1	Can Pac 5s '44	112	112	112
1	Can Pac 5s '54	97	97	97
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	96⅛	96	96⅛
6	Can Pac 4½s '60	92⅜	92	92⅛
13	Can Pac 4s perp	77	76⅝	76½
3	Celotex 4½s '55 ww	84	84	84
7	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4	3⅜	4
1	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	106½	106½	106½
4	Cen Pac 5s '60	50½	49½	50½
5	Cen R R N J 5s '87	27	26⅜	26⅜
1	Cen Ref 4s '87	24	24	24
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	78	78	78
5	C&O 4½s '92	117½	117½	117½
9	C & O 3½s '96 D	93⅜	93	93⅜
3	C & O Craig Val 5s '40	106	106	106
1	C & O 2d 4½s '89 E&A	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	90½	90	90
15	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	101	100⅞	100⅞
9	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	13	13	13
13	Chic Gt West 4s '59	19½	19½	19½
2	Chi R I & Pac 5s '47	12	12	12
8	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8½	8½	8½
3	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	3	3	3
1	CM&SP 4½s '89 C	23¼	23¼	23¼
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	8	8	8
23	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3½	3½	3½
2	CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	7	7	7
1	Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D	107½	107½	107½
2	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	104¾	104¼	104¼
5	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	104¾	104¼	104¼
20	Ch & W Ind 4s'52	89¾	89¼	89¾
7	Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'66	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	109½	109½	109½
2	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	83	82	82
5	ClevUnTerm 5s'73	78	78	78
8	ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	71	71	71
1	Colmbia G 5s'52 May	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1	Colmbia G 5s 1961	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
5	Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
20	Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	103	102⅞	102⅞
23	Com'l Inv Tr 5½s'51	105¼	104¾	104⅞
22	Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Comwlth Ed 4s'81	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
67	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	105	104⅜	105
64	Cmwlth E cv 3½s'58wi	104½	104¼	104½
30	Con Edis 3½s'48	105	104¾	105
4	Con Edis 3¼s'66	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
15	Con Edis 2¾s'56	103	103	103

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
20	Con Edis 3½s'58	102	101¾	102
6	Con Oil 3½s'51	103	102¾	103
6	Container 5s '43	95½	95	95
5	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	30¼	30¼	30¼
1	Cuba RR 7½s '46	46½	46½	46½
17	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	51	50½	50½
1	Del P & L 4½s '69	106½	106½	106½
1	D & R G 4s '36	12	12	12
1	D & R G West 5s '55	4½	4½	4½
3	Det Ed 4s '65	111¾	111	111
11	DulMissabe&I 3½s '62	102	101⅞	102
1	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	107	107	107
4	Erie rfg 5s '67	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
2	Erie rfg 5s '75	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
9	Erie gen lien 4s '96	19½	19⅛	19⅛
1	Erie cv 4s '53 A	15¼	15¼	15¼
15	Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	104½	104½	104½
3	Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Fla E Sst 5s '74	7	7	7
4	Gen Cable 5½s '47	100	100	100
5	Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	104½	104½	104½
5	Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5	Gen Pub S 5½s'53	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	56⅛	56	56
5	Goodrich 4¼s'56	96¼	96⅛	96¼
24	Goodrich 6s '45	97½	97	97½
1	Goodyr T&R 5s'57	104½	104½	104½
4	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	91½	91	91½
9	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	99	99	99
1	Gt Nor 3¾s'67	68¼	68¼	68¼
1	G2Bay&W deb B	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	Gulf St Util 4s'66	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	Gulf St Util 4½s'46	104⅞	104¾	104⅝
2	Hackens Wat 4s'52	106½	106½	106½
2	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	30¼	30¼	30¼
21	Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	49½	49	49
7	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	14½	14	14¼
3	Ill Cen 4s '53	42¼	42	42
3	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	50	49¼	49¼
11	Ill Cen 4¾s'66	38¼	38	38¼
4	IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	39⅝	39	39
2	Inland Stl 3¾s'61	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
2	Interb R Tr 7s'32	53	52	50
3	Interb R Tr6s'32	30¼	30¼	30¼
1	Interlake Iron 4s'47	83¼	83¼	83¼
1	Int Gt Nor 1st6s'52	13½	13½	13½
18	Int Hydro El 6s'44	15	13¼	15
1	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	47½	47½	47½
9	Int Paper 6s'55	85½	85⅜	85½
136	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	100	100	100
10	Int T&T 4½s'52	53¼	62⅜	62⅜
22	Int T&T 5s '55	66⅜	65¾	65¾
2	James F&Clea 4s '59	56¼	56	56
2	Jones&Lgh St4¼s'61	93¾	93	93
3	K C Sou 5s '50	68¼	68¼	68¼
4	K C Term 4s '60	107¼	107	107
3	Keith B P 6s '46	91	90	90
1	Kentuck Cen 4s '87	102½	102½	102½
11	Koppers Co 4s '51	98	98	98
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60D	51½	51½	51½
8	Leh C&N 4½s'54A	58¼	58	58
6	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	18	17⅞	18
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	16½	16½	16½
1	Leh Val 4s 2003	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
7	Liggett&M 7s '44	129½	129⅜	129⅜
12	Liggett&Ms 5s'51	124	123⅞	124
6	Loews 3½s'46	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
11	Louis & N un 4s'40	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
1	L & N Pad & M 4s '46	99	99	99
1	Manhat Ry 4s '90	28⅛	28¼	28¼
1	Manhat Pr 4s'90ct	26½	26⅜	26⅜
1	McCrory Strs 5s '51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
14	McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103½	103½	103½
4	Mead Corp 6s'45 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
13	MilElRy&L 5s'61B	103⅜	103½	103⅜
9	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7¼	7¼	7¼
2	M-K-T Kan 4s'67	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
7	Mo Pac 5½s'49	4	3⅞	3⅞
11	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17½	17⅛	17⅛
38	Mo Pac 5s'77 F	17½	17⅛	17½
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16½	16½	16½
10	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17½	17⅛	17½
21	Mo Pac 5s '80H	17½	17⅛	17½
10	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17½	17⅛	17⅛
5	Mob&O Montg 5s'47	18¼	18¼	18¼
7	Mob & Oh 5s'38	27½	25½	27¼
38	Mob & O 4½s'77	24¾	24½	23¾
4	MonWPaPSup5s'60	106⅝	106½	106½
5	MonWPaPubSv6s'65	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
2	Montreal Tr 5s'41	99	99	99
6	Mor & Essex 4½s'55	51	05¾	51
12	Mount St T&T3¼s'68	102¾	102⅜	102¾
1	Nasau El 4s '51	92	92	92
1	Nat Dairy3¾s'51ww	102¾	102	102¾
1	Natl Steel 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
5	NO Gt Nor 5s '83	65	64¾	65
1	NO Pu Sv 5s '52A	99	99	99
2	NOPub Sv.5s '55B	99½	99	99
1	No Tex&M 5½s '54	30¼	30¼	30¼
26	NYC rfg 5s 2013	56¾	55½	55½
26	NYC 4½s 2013A	53¾	51½	53
18	NYC cn '98	63	63	63
36	Nor Pac 4s 97	79¾	79¼	79⅜
6	Nor Pac 3s 2047	50	49½	50
28	Nor Sta Pow 5½s 67	104¼	104	104¼
4	Ohio Ed 4s 67	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
7	Ohio Ed 4s 65	104½	104⅜	104⅜

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
4	OklahomaG&E 3¾66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
9	Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	102½	102⅜	102⅜
5	Ont Pw N Falls 5s 43	114¼	114	114
2	Ore Sh Line 5s 46	115¼	115¼	115¼
7	OrWash RR&N 4s61	101¼	101	101
3	Otis Steel 4½s 62	74⅛	74	74
14	Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	103	103	103
6	Pac G&E 3¾s 61	105¼	105	105
5	Panhandle EPL 4s 52	103½	103½	103½
2	Para Pict 6s 55	95	95	95
1	Para Pict 3¼s 47	80	80	80
1	Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	94½	94½	94½
33	Pen P&Lt 4½s 71	101⅞	100¾	101⅞
2	Pen RR gen 5s 68	104	104	104
1	Pen RR cn 4½s 60	115	115	115
10	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	96	96	96
2	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	81¼	81	81¼
1	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	91	91	91
10	Pen RR 3¾s 70	87½	87½	87½
3	Pen RR 3¼s 52	80	80	80
8	Pen GL&C Cb 5s 47	111½	111½	111½
3	Peoria & E 1st 4s 40	49¼	48½	48½
3	Pere Marq 5s 56	68	68	68
6	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	111	111	111
3	Phila Co 5s 67	94	83⅜	94
2	Phil Elec 3½s 67	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2	Ph Read C&I 5s'73	13	13	13
10	Philippine Ry 4s'37	13	12¾	12¾
1	Pillsbury Fl M 6s'43			
		102 21-32	101 21-32	101 21-32
2	PCC & St L 4½s'77	92	92	92
10	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	57	56½	57
30	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	15	14¾	14¾
1	Potomac El P 3¼s'66	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Rem Rand 4¼s'56	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Republic Stl 5½s'54	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Republic Stl 4½s'61	87½	87	87
2	Republic Stl 4½s'56	88	87	87
2	Richfield Oil 4s'52	103½	103½	103½
1	RI Ark&La 4½s'34	12	12	12
1	StLPeo&NW 5s'48	14	14	14
1	StLRM&Pac 5s'55	56	56	56
10	St L S F 4½s'78	10	9⅝	9¾
7	St L S F 4s'50 A	8¼	8	8¼
7	St L S F 4s'50Act	8¾	8	8¾ 8¾
5	St L SW rfg 5s'90	14	14	14
7	St L SW 1st 4s'89	50	50	50
1	StP&KC Sh 4½s'41	7½	7½	7½
1	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Sea A L 4s '50	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
6	Sea-AlFla 6s '35A ct	3	3	3
15	Shell Un 3½s'51	103¼	103	103¼
1	Simmons 4s '52	93½	93½	93½
3	Socony V Oil 3½s '50	106	105¾	106
5	So Cal Gas 4s '55	108¾	108⅝	108¾
5	So Cal Pow 6s '47	98½	98½	98½
8	Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	90½	90½	90½
1	Sou Pac 4½s '68	45¾	45¾	45¾
29	Sou Pac 4½s '81	46	44¾	44¾
3	So Pac 4½s '49	46	45½	45½
17	So Pac rfg 4s '55	65	64⅞	65
2	So Pac clt 4s '49	47½	47¼	47¼
5	So Pac 3¾s '46	58⅜	58	58⅜
1	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	52¾	52¼	52¼
1	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	85	85	85
1	South Ry 6½s '56	60½	60	60
7	South Ry gen 6s '56	56	55¼	55¼
8	South Ry gen 4s '56	43½	42¾	42¾
3	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	110	109¾	109¾
5	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2	S W Gas & El 3½s '60	104¾	104½	104½
5	Spanish Int 5s '55	13⅜	13	13⅛
1	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	103	102¾	102⅞
41	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	100¼	100	100
7	Studebaker 6s cv '45	81½	81¼	81¼
1	Swift & Co 3¾s '50	106¼	106⅛	106¼
3	Swift & Co 2¾s '61	101	101	101
5	T RR A St L 4s '53	101¾	101¾	101¾
10	Texark Ft Sm5½s'50	86½	86	86
1	Tex oCrp 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
3	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	81	81	81
1	Third Ave aj 5s '60	24	24	24
1	Third Ave 4s '60	37½	37½	37½
2	TideWatOsO3½s '52	104	104	104
1	Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	88	88	88
1	Un El Mo 3¾s'62	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	UnionOil Cal 3½s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Un Pac 4s '47	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Un Pac 3½s '70	92½	92½	92½
3	UnCig-Wh Strs 5s 52	74	73½	74
1	Unit Drug 5s '53	73	73	73
42	US Steel 3¼s '48	103½	103¼	103⅜
1	Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	89¾	89¾	89¾
1	Util P&L 5s '59	46	46	46
6	Va El & Pow 4s '55A	105¾	105¾	105¼
3	Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	103½	103⅜	103½
1	Wabashrfg 5½s '75	9	9	9
1	Wabash 1st 5s '39	41	41	41
5	Warner Bros 6s '39	74½	74½	74½
1	Warren Bros 6s '41	34¼	34¼	34¼
4	WestVaPaPap3½s'52	106¼	106¼	106¼
6	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Western Un 5s '51	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
13	Western Un 5s 60	70	69½	70
1	Wh & L E 4s '49	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
20	Youngst S&T 4s '61	100¼	100⅛	100¼

Foreign Bonds

7	Antioquia 7s 45 B	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
1	Antwerp 5s 58	95	95	95
20	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	80¼	80¼	80¼
1	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	80¼	80¼	80¼
88	Argentine 4½s 71	89¾	89¾	89¾
5	Australia 5s 55	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
19	Australia 4½s 56	99½	99¼	99¼
5	Belgium 7s 55	109	109	109
2	Brazil 8s 41	13½	13½	13½
7	Brazil 6½s 27-57	11½	11½	11½
1	Brisbane 5s 57	100	100	100
1	Brisbane 5s 58	100½	100½	100½
2	Budapest 6s 62	93¾	93¾	93¾
6	Muen A 4ns 4¾s 77	55¾	55¾	55¾
3	BuenA4¼s4½sAug'76	55	55	55
4	Canada 5s 52	111¾	111½	111½
10	Canada 4s 60	109¾	109½	109½
8	Canada 3¼s 61	103¾	103¼	103⅜
10	Canada 3s 67	98⅛	98	98
1	Canada 2½s 45	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1	Chile 6s 60	18¼	18¼	18¼
1	Chile 6s 61 Jan	18¼	18¼	18¼
10	Chile 6s 61 Feb	18⅛	18	18
11	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	17¼	17¼	17¼
9	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
2	Colom Mt Bk 6s '46	25½	25½	25½
14	Copenhag 5s '52	99½	99	99⅛
5	Copenhag 4½s '53	94¾	94¾	94¾
6	Cordoba Pv 7s '42	81	81	81
7	Cuba 5½s '53	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Cuba 5½s '45	66½	66½	66½
1	Czecho 8s '51	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
14	Denmark 6s '42	105	105	105
6	Denmark 5½s '55	100½	100	100
13	Denmark 4½s '62	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
1	French 7½s '49	106½	106½	106½
4	GerCAgrBk6s'60Jul	29½	29½	29½
5	GerCAgBk6s '60 Oct	29½	29½	29½
9	Ger Gov 5½s'65	21	20⅝	21
3	Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	23	23	23
1	Ger Gen El 7s '45	51	51	51
8	Ger Gen El 6½s '48	51	51	51
15	GtCntrEltPap6½s '50	59	59	59
1	Ilseder Stl 6s '48	30½	30½	30½
4	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	51	50	51
7	Japan 5½s '54	70	69½	70
15	Japan 5½s '65	50¼	50¼	50¼
1	Krueger&Toll 5s 99ct	14½	14¼	14¼
2	Met Water 5½s'50	100	100	100
33	Milan City 6½s'52	51½	51½	51½
7	N Sou Wales 5s'57	100	100	100
1	N Sou Wales 5s '58	100¾	100¾	100¾
13	Nord Ry 4½s'50	96	96	96
5	Norway 4½s'65	103⅝	103½	103½
2	Norway 4s '63	102	102	102
5	Nuremberg 6s '52	18	18	18
2	Orient Dev 6s'53	49¼	49¼	49¼
2	Orient Dev 5½s'58	44	44	44
2	Oslo City 4½s'55	102½	102½	102½
1	Panama 5s'63A st asd	50½	50½	50½
1	Peru 7s '59	8¾	8¾	8¾
2	Peru 1st 6s'60	8¼	8¼	8¼
11	Peru 2nd 6s'1961	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Prussia 6s '52	19¾	19¾	19¾
5	Rhine-Main 7s '50	28	28	28
2	Rima Steel 7s '55	20½	20½	20½
2	Rio Gr do Sul 6s'68	7½	7½	7½
3	Rome 6½s '52	54½	54½	54½
1	Sao Paul Cy 6½s '57	7¾	7¾	7¾
26	Sao Paul St 7s '40	18¼	17	18
1	Sax St Mtg 1 6½s'46	23¾	23¾	23¾
14	Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	20¼	19½	19½
1	Sydney 5½s '55	104	104	104
1	Taiwan P 5½s '71	46	46	46
8	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	50½	49¾	50
10	Uruguay 3¾s4s4¼s'79	43	43	43
5	Wstlph UnElP 6s'53	23½	23	23
120	Yokohama 6s '61	50	49¾	49⅞

Total today's (in dollars) 3,488,00; previous day,

Commerce and Finance

Earnings of Carriers Begin to Give Indications of Recovery

Business and Industry

'Thrift' Company Agrees to Modify Its Sales Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A permanent injunction restraining the Lexington Foundation, Inc., operating a "thrift plan," from violations of the Securities Act of 1933 in the marketing of its certificates has been consented to by the Foundation, without admitting guilt. The company is not prohibited by the decree, which was signed by Judge Samuel Mandelbaum in the Federal court here, from further operation of the plan, providing this can be accomplished without violating Sections 5b and 17a of the act. Under these sections sales without a prospectus and the making of misleading statements are prohibited.

Approximately 25 per cent of the "thrift plans" have been included in the company's activities, officials of the Securities and Exchange Commission believe. Six companies have been enjoined. The first was the Benjamin Franklin Foundation, Inc., with contracts for $4,000,000. Others were Income Estates of America, Inc., $20,000,000; Capital Savings Plans, Inc., $25,000,000; Financial Independence Founders Inc., $19,000,000 and Continental Guaranteed Deposits Company, Inc., $$110,000. Lexington Foundation contracts total about $6,000,000.

Participations in Trust

The bill of complaint asserted that Lexington Foundation sells in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New Jersey Lexington Foundation plan contract certificates, which are participations in an investment trust known as Trusteed Industry Shares. The contract certificates were described as being in three series, with Series K being currently offered.

Similar to other "thrift plans," Lexington Foundation's "trusteed property accounts," according to the bill of complaint, "are primarily periodic-payment plans in unit denominations of $1,200, providing for payment by each purchaser of the equivalent of $10 a month . . . for a period of ten years." Schedules attached to the bill of complaint showed that the company deducted a "service charge" of $73.20 from the first $100 paid in, plus trustee's fees of $3, insurance fees of $12.26 and a loading charge on the Trusteed Industry Shares of $3.3895 in the first year, so that, of the first $120 paid only $28.15 was and is invested. If the investor wishes the insurance feature (which guarantees that his payments will be completed in case of his passing on) 25 per cent of what he pays in is deducted in one way or another. If he does without the insurance charges, 18.4 per cent is deducted. The figures in this paragraph all relate to Series K and KN, now being marketed.

The complaint of the SEC alleged that Lexington Foundation plan contract certificates were sent through the mails for the purpose of sale and for delivery after sale "without in many instances being accompanied or preceded by a prospectus." Moreover, said the complaint, the company used the instruments of interstate commerce to obtain money "by means of untrue statements of material facts and omissions to state material facts necessary in order to make, the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading."

Likened to Bank Account

The company's sales personnel is alleged to have compared its certificates to a savings bank account; to have declared the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities to be "in back of" the plan and guaranteeing payments under it; to have asserted that money paid in might be withdrawn in full at any time; to have said that for each $1,200 paid the purchaser would receive $2,000 at the end of 10 years, and to have misrepresented the insurance features of the plan.

The SEC's complaint contradicted these statements, emphasizing that the Pennsylvania Company was merely a trustee and that the plan was merely a medium for investing in an investment trust based on common stocks and fluctuating in value as they fluctuated.

ICC Sets B. & O. Hearing On Interest Reduction

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission set a hearing for Sept. 22 on the plan of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to reduce fixed interest by $11,376,435 annually for eight years and extend the date of certain maturities.

Commissioner Charles D. Mahaffie and Finance Examiner A. C. Devoe will preside at the hearing.

In telling the railroad's security holders of the plan recently, President Daniel Willard said it was believed that "adjustments brought about by voluntary agreement between security holders and the company will be less expensive, simpler and more satisfactory than a reorganization effected through customary legal proceedings."

Number of Eastman Kodak Workers Up Since 1929

ROCHESTER, N. Y. —The Eastman Kodak Company reported an increase of 31 per cent in its employees in the United States since Aug. 1, 1929, with a total of 23,131 persons now employed in this country.

The figures show an 8 per cent increase over the employment Aug. 1 last year, the company said. Of those working for the company, 16,548 are in Rochester, 3,855 in Kingsport, Tenn., and 2,728 in other plants and offices throughout the country.

Insurance Investments Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Investments made by 45 life insurance companies in the week ended Sept. 3 amounted to $73,269,755, bringing aggregate for the year 1938 to date to $1,861,287,314. In the week ended Sept. 4, 1937, investments were $22,429,990, making aggregate for that year $2,112,133,876.

Steel Ingot Output Best in 10 Months

By the Associated Press

New York

Tonnage of open hearth and Bessemer steel ingots produced in August reached the highest total in 10 months, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

The total last month was 2,546,988 gross tons, compared with 4,877,826 in August last year, and was the largest since the 3,392,924 of last October. The latest output figures were equivalent to 42.85 per cent of capacity, compared with 83.83 per cent in August, 1937.

International Body Fixes Rubber Export Quota at 45 P. C.

LONDON (AP)—The International Rubber Regulation Committee has fixed 45 per cent as the basic quota of permissible exportable amounts for the last quarter of the year.

The quota for the third quarter was also 45 per cent.

NEW YORK—Action of the International Rubber Regulation Committee in extending the 45 per cent export quota to cover the fourth quarter is viewed in rubber manufacturing circles here as assuring a substantial reduction in world rubber supplies by end of the current year.

Under the 45 per cent quota the allowable exports from the regulated areas in the fourth quarter are limited to 145,500 long tons. Together with shipments from other producing regions the total new supply the final quarter will probably total between 175,000 and 180,000 tons. This is at least 15 per cent less than a conservative estimate of world consumption in the period.

With the 45 per cent quota also in force during the third quarter world consumption in second half will probably exceed net exports from producing areas by between 50,000 and 60,000 tons. In July, first month of the 45 per cent quota, world stocks actually increased slightly, since exports from the regulated areas were about 20,000 tons in excess of quota. This was made possible by a deficiency in export in relation to quota during first half of the year. In August and September, however, a substantial reduction in stocks is anticipated.

According to figures compiled by the International Rubber Regulation Committee world stocks of crude rubber outside the regulated areas were 556,039 tons at the end of July, against 545,891 at the end of May. The peak was 565,326 tons at the end of April, while on July 31, 1937, the total was 419,167 tons.

American manufacturing interests consider that the 45 per cent quota virtually assures that the current market prices will at least be sustained during the balance of the year. This is important to 1938 earnings prospects by eliminating likelihood of inventory write-downs at the year-end such as impaired 1937 earnings results of the American rubber industry.

'Movie' Attendance Well Above Normal

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 13 (AP)—Hollywood, which put up half of the $1,000,000 to stage the more-movie-business campaign, today heard reassuring reports that the national picture business was leaping into the black from the red.

Every key city in the United States reported heavy business, some a 20 per cent increase over normal for this time of year.

There are at least six current pictures in the hit class, which is three times the average.

"Newspaper ads and editorials have been the biggest factors in the success of the drive to date," Charles P. Skouras, regional chairman for the drive, said.

Burchard Joins Boston Firm of Eaton & Howard

Eaton & Howard, investment managers, have announced that Leeds Burchard is now associated with their organization

From 1907 until 1928 he was connected with the textile industry in Fall River. He was associated with the Shawmut Corporation from 1928 to 1930, and with Estabrook & Co. from 1930 until joining Eaton & Howard.

Mr. Burchard is a former member of the board of investment of the Citizens Savings Bank of Fall River, and at present is on their board of trustees. He is also trustee of the Union Hospital of Fall River.

Montgomery Ward August Sales Exceed 1937 Month

CHICAGO (AP)—Montgomery Ward and Co. reported a substantial increase in sales during August. Volume totaled $32,848,752, an increase of 10.6 per cent compared with August last year.

It was the first month this year that sales have exceeded those of last year. In July, 1938, sales totaled $29,075,336.

For the first seven months of the fiscal year sales totaled $223,442,490, a decrease of 4.31 per cent compared with the corresponding 1937 period.

Form Protective Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Formation of a protective committee to represent the holders of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., optional 6 per cent convertible debentures, series due Sept. 1, 1939, of which $29,400,000 principal amount are outstanding, has been announced. The committee membership is as follows: John Nickerson, chairman; Benjamin F. Castle, C. M. Keys, Leslie L. Vivian and Leonard A. Wales. Douglas G. Wagner, 40 Exchange Place, is secretary. William M. Chadbourne and Ralph Montgomery Arkrush are acting as counsel for the committee.

Railroads Begin To Reveal Signs Of Improvement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's financially decrepit railroads are showing some signs of improvement. During the week ended Sept. 3, loadings of revenue freight reached 648,039 cars, a 1938 high. This represented an increase of 27,527 cars or 4.4 per cent over the preceding week, but it was still 19.2 per cent less than in the like week a year ago and 34.2 per cent under the 1930 figure.

Railway employment also has shown an upturn in recent months.

In mid-August, reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission showed, class 1 railways had 939,268 employees, an increase of 1.05 per cent over July's 929,477, but 19.22 per cent below the figure for August, 1937.

Horizon Far From Clear

The railroad horizon is still far from clear, however. For one thing, it is darkened by controversy over the carriers' request that their employees take a 15 per cent wage reduction—a reduction which the roads contend is made necessary by increased taxes and other costs, and which the rail brotherhoods argue would be disastrous.

The National Mediation Board has reported itself unable to settle the dispute.

Efforts to avert a strike will continue, however. Even if the workers authorize a walkout, the extensive machinery provided in the National Mediation Act would make a strike improbable before about mid-December.

Rail earnings in June, the last month for which figures are available, were more favorable than the average for the first six months this year.

Class 1 carriers had a net railway operating income of $25,000,000 in June—at an annual rate of return of 1.8 per cent on their investment—as compared with net railway operating income of $70,289,305 for the six-month period.

Rate of Return 0.67 P. C.

Earnings for the first six months were at an annual rate of return of 0.67 per cent, according to the Association of American Railroads.

While June earnings were better than the six-month average they fell far short of the $59,354,317 reported in June, 1937, when the rate of return was 2.8 per cent.

R. V. Fletcher, vice-president and general counsel of the Association of American Railroads, commented that the rail industry intended to "pull no rabbits out of the hat" when Congress reconvened in January, but instead would offer a well-mellowed legislative program.

One of the most important items in the railroads' program is a request for revision of the present rule of rate-making.

"Revenues must be increased, particularly in periods of normal business, when some fat should be stored up as a cushion against famine," Mr. Fletcher said. "The only way this can be done is by enlarging the authority of the railroads to price their product."

The railroads also will ask regulation of water transportation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, broader authority for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to railroads, continued consolidations and co-ordinations of rail services and facilities "by negotiation rather than by some prescribed national plan," and "equality in all matters of regulation, taxation and subsidy."

'Invisible' Stocks Of Sugar Show Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON —A preliminary report on "invisible" stocks of sugar held by wholesalers, retailers, and manufacturers has been issued by the sugar section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The report, based on replies from 823 companies on a questionnaire sent to 4,491 persons, firms, and corporations, showed stocks at the end of the second quarter of 4,067,173 hundredweight, compared with 4,242,413 hundredweight at the close of the previous quarter.

The sugar section received, in all, 1,261 replies to its questionnaire, but only 823 of these carried data on stocks at the close of the first and second quarters.

Employees Become Owners Of Akron, O., Salt Concern

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—The Colonial Salt Co. has become Akron's first employee-owned major industry, President W. P. Ince revealed. Control of the 37-year-old $1,000,000 company passed into the hands of a group of old employees on July 1 when they purchased outright the entire common stock of the company, Mr. Ince said.

The new stockholders, all veterans in the service of the company, elected James Shaw chairman of the board and Mr. Ince, president.

One thousand shares of preferred stock were sold to the company's older employees in the sales force, office and factory.

Baldwin Locomotive Orders Show Drop

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiaries, including the Midvale Company, reported the dollar value of August orders totaled $3,621,775 compared with $4,235,568 in the corresponding month a year ago.

Total orders for the first eight months of the year, the companies announced, amounted to $18,663,790 compared to $26,217,929 for the same period of 1937.

August shipments of $2,951,840 brought to $27,148,991 total value of shipments for two-thirds of the year. The eight-month aggregate in 1937 was $26,777,860.

Expansion in Utilities' Income Awaits Business Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Material expansion in income is in store for the electric light and power companies as economic conditions improve, says Fitch Investors Service, which argues that this deduction is clearly foreshadowed by the fact that as a group the utilities have made an especially good earnings' showing through the current recession period. Total consumption of electricity has been pointing upward since early in June and there is little reason to doubt the development of an appreciable upswing with a quickening of industrial activity that might lift demand to new record marks.

In a stock market sense, the public utilities have been depressed because they are singled out as leading political scapegoats. Antagonism of a political sort can raise formidable barriers to progress but it cannot suppress demand, for this is the electric age and, with the utilities making electricity cheaper all of the time, a steadily increasing use is a foregone conclusion.

Domestic consumption of electricity has held up extremely well through the general business downturn which set in a year ago, a case in point being the experience of the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., which by aggressively pushing the sale of home appliances managed to sell 5.92 per cent more electric energy to domestic users over the first half of this year than in the corresponding period of 1937.

Record Consumption Likely

But perhaps even more important from the standpoint of total consumption of electric power is the fact that there is now a very distinct trend toward complete electrification of modern factories. Total power consumption dropped sharply when industry slumped in the Fall of 1937, but from all indications conditions are now reversed. Those who guide the destinies of manufacturing plants are looking to the future with high hope as adjudged by the accepted harbingers of trade in the electrical line.

The index of motor and generator sales of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, which is based on average 1936 sales as 100, stood at 195 in March, 1937, fell to 115 in May and, after a brief respite, tobogganed to under 60 in January, 1938. Thus the index might be said to have signaled the business slump. Now it is the other way around, for the index worked up in June to 76, a gain of 21.6 per cent over the May mark of 62.5 per cent.

Power Demand Increasing

The demand for motors and generators is generally taken as a more accurate augury of the probable near-term industrial developments than is the machine tool index. Greater industrial activity will be certain to mean a greater call for industrial power that might conceivably result in a total demand for electricity surpassing the record high mark of September, 1937.

Growing use of electricity by the heavier industries is of first importance in bulking out total output. The sale of industrial power is the least profitable of all service divisions, but it is accorded high rating in point of volume, accounting for some 53,500,000,000 kilowatt hours out of a total production of 99,300,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1937. This represented a substantial gain over the approximately 43,000,000,000 kilowatt hours that went into industrial use in 1929.

Industrial power sales mounted to an all-time peak last August when a year-to-year gain of 13 per cent was shown, only to fall away month by month until in the early months of this year industry was taking about 20 per cent less power than a year previous. But a change of trend is now apparent and, with domestic and commercial sales holding above a year ago, should industrial demand make up even half of the ground lost since August, 1937, then total demand, which for the week ended August 27 was 2,134,057,000 kilowatt hours, might readily climb well above the record mark of 2,320,982,000 kilowatt hours registered in the week of September 4, 1937.

Production May Double

As for residential demand, the most profitable end of the electric power and light industry, where there had been 19,569,606 domestic consumers in 1929 there were 21,697,515 in 1937. Domestic consumption increased from 9,500,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1929 to 17,500,000,000 in 1937, which gain of 84.2 per cent is due primarily to intensive efforts of the utilities directed toward wider use of electrical appliances in the home. About one-third of total revenue of the industry is derived from residential consumption.

The decade from 1920 to 1929 marked the most substantial growth period in the history of the electric power and light industry, but there is not end of progress in sight and it may very well be that production will double within the coming ten years, which would mean a total output of close to 200,000,000,000 kilowatt hours annually by 1948.

Current efforts of the SEC to effect disintegration of holding companies have a dampening effect upon sentiment right at this time, but taking the longer view of things the paramount factor in the situation is the probability of more and more business through the years which, in turn, implies that the industry must do everything within its power to restore public confidence in utility equities to the end that new financing requite to the building of additional facilities might be made possible.

Butter and Cheese Stocks at New Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cold storage stocks of creamery butter Sept. 1 were 201,543,008 pounds, the highest point on record.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its report said it exceeded the previous high stock of Sep. 1, 1933, by more than 26,000,000 pounds, and was 28,921,000 pounds greater than the Aug. 1 stock.

Cold storage stocks of American cheese were 127,979,000 pounds, which surpassed the record high holdings of a month ago by 18,372,000 pounds. Shell eggs in cold storage Sept. 1 were 5,960,000 cases, an increase of 2,440,000 cases over Sept. 1, 1937. Stocks of frozen eggs were 125,056,000 pounds, a reduction of 10,273,000 during August.

Sept. 1 holdings of frozen poultry stocks were 54,992,000 pounds, a decrease of 8,741,000 from last September.

Stocks of frozen and cured beef were 36,211,000 pounds, an increase of 286,000 over last month. Stocks of frozen and cured pork were 334,459,000 pounds, a reduction of 44,522,000 during August. Lard stocks were 116,682,000 pounds, representing a decline of 6,996,000 during August.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Operations Up to 77 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO — Operations Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company have increased at its newly-modernized laminating plant at Ottawa, Ill., to about 77 per cent of capacity with 1391 workers employed Sept. 10.

A second line of grinding and polishing machines is being resumed on basis of 36 hours a week. Tank operations are at capacity, and lamination operations (making of safety glass from two sheets with a substance between) have been resumed after several weeks of inactivity.

Vice-President Goodwille said no change is contemplated at the large East Toledo safety glass plant, but any pickup in the automotive industry would bring a gain. Grinding and polishing lines are down at the plant but lamination is on a 50 per cent basis, with a 40-hour week.

At the Rossford plant near here four furnaces are operating, with plate glass casting running at about 25 per cent and grinding and polishing lines at about 50 per cent. Shreveport and Charleston plants are operating at comparable rates.

Southwestern Bell Head Is to Retire October 31

ST. LOUIS (AP)—A. B. Elias, chairman of the board of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, announced at a directors' meeting that he planned to retire Oct. 31.

Elias entered the telephone business 39 years ago as a galvanometer tester for the New York Telephone Company. He has been with the Southwestern Company for 26 years, becoming chairman of the board in March, 1936.

Mexico Doubles Its Silver Output in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mexico increased its output of silver in June to 13,612,000 ounces, more than double the 6,244,000 output of May, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. July figures are not yet available, but it is reported in the trade that production in that month and in August continued at a high rate.

The sudden increase in Mexico's silver output is attributed to the fact that high-grade ore for the most part is being mined. Uncertain political conditions growing out of the seizures of land and oil wells and the fear that the United States Treasury Department might alter its silver-buying program are said to be important factors in the jump of more than 100 per cent for June in the silver output of Mexico.

World output, exclusive of Mexico, in July increased to 15,100,000 ounces from the 14,148,000 of June. Including Mexico, the world figure for June was 27,760,000 ounces, compared with 20,440,000 in May. Last year, world production reached a new high level of 273,322,943 ounces. If the output of Mexico continues around the June level for the remainder of this year, another production record, probably exceeding 300,000,000 ounces, will be established.

In July, output of silver in the United States amounted to 4,530,000 ounces, the smallest volume for any month so far this year. It compared with 4,679,000 in June, the previous low month for 1938. Canadian production was 2,112,000 ounces, against 1,603,000 in June. Peruvian production in July rose about 600,000 ounces to 1,900,000.

Planning Reorganization Of Lake Sulphite Pulp Co.

MONTREAL (CP) — Negotiations are under way for the reorganization of Lake Sulphite Pulp Company, President John Stadler announced. The huge Ontario development broke down in February when it ran out of capital after spending $5,000,000, mostly on a big plant at Red Rock, Ont.

President Stadler, who told an emergency shareholders' meeting last winter that about $1,500,000 was needed to complete construction at the Red Rock plant, declined to say just what steps were being taken toward reorganization.

"I expect nothing constructive until higher prices come in, perhaps in November," he asserted.

Lake Sulphite at present is in the hands of a receiver, G. S. Currie of Toronto was appointed last winter by the Ontario Supreme Court on a shareholders' petition.

Maritime Commission Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—U. S. Maritime Commission has awarded contract for conversion of the S. S. Edgemoor into a training ship for United States maritime service to Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. for $1,098,000.

Sees Inflation Major Force In Business Trend

The most potent forces underlying the future trend of business are inflation and international disturbances, according to Poor's Investment Advisory Service's Fall Forecast. The inflation is not in the form of an oversupply of paper money, but in the form of an over-supply of bank credit, an unwieldy hoard of gold, and an extravagant Government spending program, says the analysis.

Correlated with Inflation

"The major trend of the Government's financial policy remains as inflationary as in 1933, despite the fact that this trend has been interrupted by certain periods of deflation," the forecast states. "The course of business and security prices is closely correlated with this inflationary trend and the intermittent deflationary reactions.

"The stock market registered peak prices in 1937 at almost the same time that the President's public utterances became deflationary, and reached a bear market bottom this Spring when his new inflationary program was announced. This had as its goal the reversal of the unfavorable trend of business which deflationary acts of the Administration helped to set in motion more than 12 months earlier.

While the long-term trend of inflation will probably be punctuated by recurring periods of minor deflationary reactions, the forecast continues, "No such period is likely to make its appearance before the end of the current year. Any outstandingly weak spots in our economic system will be supported by Federal expenditures, particularly if their existence would entail possible political losses for the Administration.

Domestic Outlook Good

"Unless the situation abroad becomes more serious, a substantial advance in domestic business activity this Fall is indicated. One of the most encouraging developments is the improved outlook for consumer buying and for the automobile industry. A marked upturn in the volume of new car production and sales for the fourth quarter is indicated. The sharp reversal of trend shown in new capital financing since mid-year should be sustained as business and investor confidence crystallizes, or a fear of higher prices and rising construction costs develops. Prospects point to steel operations passing the 60 per cent of capacity level before the year-end.

"Depite the marked tension which has resulted from recent war-like gestures, the chances still appear to be better than even that there will not be any major war during the coming months. The danger of the present Czech situation is too clearly seen by England, France and Germany for them to rush into hostilities blindly. Russia remains the biggest unknown quantity. If a European war should come, there will be a serious break in our domestic security markets. Furthermore, it would have serious adverse effects on the future progress of the present business recovery."

Oil Concern Plans $25,000,000 Issue

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Stockholders of the Atlantic Refining Company has authorized an increase in indebtedness of not more than $50,000,000, and an increase in common stock from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 shares.

Present plans call for only an offering of $25,000,000 of 15-year debentures to pay off a loan totaling approximately $16,000,000 and to add to the working capital for continuance of the company's program described in its 1937 annual report.

The company has no present plans to increase the authorized common stock.

New Courses Are Offered In Exchange Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Increasing discrimination in the selection of personnel for the servicing of accounts is being shown by member firms of the New York Stock Exchange and the most desirable opportunities are open to persons of professional competence, Charles B. Harding, Chairman of the Committee on Member Firms, points out in a letter, addressed to all partners, senior customers' men and other registered employees, in which he draws attention to the expansion of the courses for customers' men in the Stock Exchange Institute.

Mr. Harding particularly stresses the importance of a new course being offered in "The Work of the Specialist and the Odd-Lot Dealer."

A second new course being offered in the more comprehensive series of instruction for registered employees is "Investment Account Management" as applied to individual investors' portfolios.

The outline of the course on the Specialist and Odd-Lot Dealer results from a joint study made by the Institute staff and by Louis D. Froelick, partner of DeCoppet & Doremus; Walter B. Levering, partner of Jacquelin & DeCoppet; and Charles Maury Jones, Harold W. Carhart, Van R. Halsey, partners of Carlisle, Mellick & Co.

Fairbanks, Morse Plans Redemption of Preferred

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., have voted to redeem the outstanding cumulative convertible preferred shares, it was announced.

The announcement said shareholders may elect to receive $105 a share plus $1.25 accrued dividends, or may convert the preferred shares into Fairbanks-Morse common on the basis of 2¼ shares of common for each share of preferred. The redemption date is Nov 15, 1938.

Takes New Office

Paul F. Clark

General Agent in Boston for the John Hancock Life Insurance Company, Is Elected a Vice-President, effective Oct. 1. Mr. Clark has served as president of the National Association of Life Underwriters and is at present a Vice-President and Director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

National Income In July Rises to New High for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A substantial rise in the national income produced in the United States was recorded in July, lifting the total for the month to the highest level since last December, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. This was the third consecutive month in which the national income has shown expansion. In July national income amounted to $4,612,000,000 as against $4,231,000,000 in June, an increase of 9.0 per cent.

While the income in July was 24.0 per cent smaller than in the corresponding month last year, when it amounted to $6,069,000,000, the decrease from a year ago was the smallest since January. In the first seven months, the national income totaled $30,079,000,000 this year as against $40,822,000,000 last year, a decrease of 26.3 per cent.

It is possible that the national income showed a further expansion in August. The evidence available so far, however, suggests that, if such an expansion occurred, the increase was not great. There seems to have been some gain in manufacturing activity with the rise of steel output as a factor. It is questionable, however, whether the increase in total factory output was large since preliminary reports indicate that automobile production was curtailed sharply to the lowest volume of the year.

Another factor suggesting that any rise in the national income in August was of a moderate nature was a weakening of commodity prices. It is evident that this weakness modified the effect of any increase in the shipments of farm products which may have occurred.

While some uncertainty thus exists as to the exact amount of the national income produced in August, it is clear that the income in September and October will show a substantial rise. The prospect is that manufacturing activity will show a gain while a sharp seasonal expansion in shipments of agricultural products is a certainty.

Bank Loans Turn Up in September

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bank loans to business turned upward again in the first week of September.

The Federal Reserve Board said that banks in 101 leading cities increased their advances for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes by $2,000,000 in the week ended Sept. 7. Increases in 10 of the 12 Federal Reserve districts offset a $13,000,000 drop in New York City.

Outside of the New York district, increases of $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 were registered in every district except the St. Louis area, whose total was unchanged from the previous week.

Southern Railway Plans To Buy 4 Diesel Trains

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Southern Railway said that if the Interstate Commerce Commission approves of securities to finance the cost, it will buy four steel Diesel-electric passenger trains. Another road of the Southern system, it added, tentatively had decided to buy two additional trains.

Each train would consist of an 80-foot steel Diesel-electric combined mail, baggage and power car and a 63-foot 10-inch steel passenger coach, air-conditioned. The engines would be supplied by Fairbanks-Morse & Co., and the passenger coaches by the St. Louis Car Company.

Cold Storage Fish Supply 14 P. C. Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said cold storage holdings of fishery products on August 15 totalled 75,392,000 pounds, 14 per cent greater than a year ago.

The department also said exports of canned tuna and mackerel from Japan during June amounted to 16,566 cases, a decline of 30 per cent from the preceeding month. The decrease was seasonal, officials said.

However, during the first half of 1938 Japanese exports totaled only 127,912 cases, a decline of 329,899 cases or 72 per cent compared with the corresponding period in 1937.

FHLB System Has 75 P. C. of All Co-op Borrowers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Savings and loan associations in the United States on June 30, 1938 numbered 9,563 and their assets totaled $5,821,000,000, according to a statement just issued by the Federal Home Loan Board. Members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System numbered 3,908, or about two-fifths of the aggregate, and their assets of $3,700,000,000 comprised 64 per cent of all savings and loan assets.

The study, which reveals that members of the Federal system have 75 per cent of the number of investors and lend to 75 per cent of the borrowers from such institutions, indicate that thrift and home-financing organizations have materially strengthened their credit position the past year. They vary in size from associations having only a few thousand dollars in assets and operated by a part-time secretary to institutions holding assets up to $48,000,000,000 and employing large staffs.

Between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 persons borrowed money for home-financing during the last fiscal year from all American savings and loan associations, it is estimated, and of these, between 1,500,000 and 1,800,000 obtained their money from members of the System.

Investors in all American savings and loan associations for the same period were estimated at 5,800,000, of which 4,400,000 placed their funds with members of the System, accounting for 75.8 per cent of all investment accounts in savings and loan associations.

Entire membership of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, formed only six years ago, totaled 3,965 institutions with assets of $4,308,104,000 at the end of the fiscal year. In addition to savings and loan associations, the membership included 38 insurance companies and nine mutual savings banks.

An increasing number of members of the System now offer a long-term, direct-reduction form of amortized home-financing loan, which is written to run until it is paid in full, with principal and interest being reduced by regular payments. Such mortgages are for periods varying from five to 20 years.

The backbone of the System is formed by the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks, placed conveniently throughout the country. Their combined assets total $265,770,803, having increased by $68,806,336 during the last fiscal year.

ICC Holds Hearing On Truck Rates In Eastern States

NEW YORK (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission continued efforts to fix minimum rates for motor carriers in the Middle Atlantic States, at a hearing here.

Previous hearings were held in Philadelphia from July 18 to 28.

J. B. Johnston, I. C. C. examiner, presided here with more than 100 truckers and shippers present.

The morning session was spent with Dabney T. Waring, general manager of the Middle Atlantic States Motor Carrier Conference, Inc., explaining in great detail proposed rules, regulations and rates between different points, as well as intermediate stops, for the shipment of different classes of commodities.

Mr. Waring explained that 90 per cent of his proposed ratings are the same as those in effect today, but an order from the commission would bring about the desired uniformity in tariffs and eliminate existing cut-rate competition. The remaining 10 per cent, he said, for the most part represented reductions in "inflated ratings."

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States in the week ended Sept. 8 totaled 161, the lowest level thus far in the year, compared with 226 in the preceding week and 96 a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The sharp decline in the latest period was attributable largely to the Labor Day holiday.

The Oldest Co-operative Bank in New England

NEW SHARES ON SALE

PIONEER CO-OPERATIVE BANK

36 Bromfield Street, Boston

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brockton Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Saving Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Big profits. Mrs. Johnson made $473. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-53, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Card Jewell Show novel, fast-selling "RUBY" 21-Folder $1 Assortment. You make 100% profit. 11 other big value assortments. Personal Christmas Cards. No experience needed. Free Sample Offer. Chilton Greetings 179 Lincoln St., Dept. 1-C, Boston, Mass.

NOVEL CHRISTMAS CARD IDEA—Sender writes name—presto, it appears in raised gold! 21 Christmas cards with "EmbossO" ink, sells for $1. Profit 100%. Also 50 name-imprinted Christmas cards, $1. Other assts. Get samples. Friendship, 851 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! Smartest new folders, low as 50 for $1, with sender's name. Also 8 fast-selling box assortments. Up to 100% profit. Big money-makers. Free Sample Offer. WETMORE & SUGDEN, INC., 749 Monroe Ave., Dept. BYK, Rochester, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St. New York City.

REAL ESTATE

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
Real Estate—Rentals—Sales—Exchanges
Moving—Packing—Storage
Raz L. Hodges, Inc., 408 E. 1st St. 697-86

SALESWOMEN WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Get biggest line—make more money. Personal Cards. Stationery. Box Assortments galore. Liberal commission. 1938 Leader $1 Assortment 21 folders. Your profit 100%. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. Wallace Brown, 225 8th Ave., Dept. 53-C, N. Y.

IF YOU agree to show your friends, I will send you actual sample amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. K-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

AGENTS WANTED

SELL NATIONALLY KNOWN PRODUCTS—Famous Everwear Hosiery, Priscilla Lingerie, other lines; build profitable business selling thru competitively priced, high quality lines to friends, co-workers; big commissions; special sampling offers. Newmark Co., 184 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 rooms, in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212.

7-ROOM HEATED APT., PORCH, 2 min. to station; quiet; convenient. CROYDEN, 457 Centre Street, NEWTON, MASS.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 195 St. Paul St.—Restricted building; 8 rms.; reception rm., sun parlor, 3 baths; resident janitor; owner-management. ASP. 2385.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

MOTHER of two boys, 10 and 12, offers home and supervision for boys, similar age. Mrs. Leblang, 150 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Tel. SChuyler 4-5800.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 150th St., New York City.
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City. Plaza 3-3318

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York. Regent 4-2290

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent. Banquet and Bridge Tables. Phone Trowbridge 7823. Pettingill & Pear, 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage, Repair, Remodel, Ready-to-wear. 545 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MOTHER'S helper for child, 2 years; small apartment; sleep in or out. Call mornings. BRAUSE, 251 W. 81st St., N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Gold brooch set with seven diamonds, on Sunday, Sept. 11, either at The Mother Church or between church and Westland Ave.; reward. Box C-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Mecallion 3-4800, 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, pleasant, well-located office; share same; phone after 1 p. m. MU 2-7872, 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
PRIMARY CALL
STATE PRIMARY

Board of Election Commissioners,
City Hall Annex, Court Square,
Boston, September 12, 1938.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of law, notice is hereby given that meetings of members of the Democratic, Republican and The Union political parties in this city, qualified to vote, will be held in the several polling places, designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the 20th Day of September, 1938

and all such members will on such date in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for candidates for nomination for Representatives in Congress, for State Officers and for Delegates to State Conventions.

The polls at said meetings will open at 8 o'clock A. M. and will close at 8 o'clock P. M.

In public places in each precinct of the city are posted five copies of the locations of polling places in the respective ward, and information as to such places may also be obtained at the office of the Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Court Square, Boston.

WILLIAM A. MOTLEY, JR.
FREDERIC E. DOWLING
FRANCIS B. McKINNEY
HILDA A. BEDSTROM QUIRK,
Board of Election Commissioners.

REAL ESTATE

NEW COLONIAL HOME IN NEWTON, MASS. in a quiet, accessible home community in the Waban section. 7 charming rooms, 2 baths and lavatory, basement game room and library. Large lot with many attractive shade trees. Superior construction and appointments will appeal to the most exacting buyer. Much reduced for immediate sale. The price will surprise you. Call MR. BROWN, Builder, Center, Newton 3982 or 4480.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—AMBER LANTERN, 344 South St., Route 10. Attractive, Quiet Rooms—Twin Beds.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., The Ilkley—Cool, spacious rooms, nearly opposite The Mother Church; nearby garage. MISS SLACK, Com. 9162.

N. Y. C., 237 W. 55 (Apt. 6-H)—Large, sunny room, newly furnished; new house; excellent transportation; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Call after 6.

ROOMS WANTED

LARGE, unfurnished room, Brooklyn Heights; private family; for business woman. Write Box W-42, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SHOW-ROOM model coats, 16; refined; also retail dress selling experience. Write Box G-19, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady, 22, secretary-companion; graduate The Principia and Katharine Gibbs Secretarial School; will travel; references. Write Box T-11, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPANION-Driver; loving service rendered; entertain; experienced traveler; good references. Call evenings, CL. 2-7186, N. Y. C. Write Box S-44, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ASSISTANT capable working under own initiative; excellent interviewing experience, also secretarial; thorough worker, mature, flexible, good personality and appearance; position with opportunity desired. Box X-72, 500 5th Ave., Suite 1560, N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate near Rumson; ocean bathing, tennis, golf, riding, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted autumn rates. $14-$25. booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PROFESSOR OF HARPSICHORD at the New Vienna Conservatory 18 years, desires pupils, or position in a conservatory, music school, etc. Write Professor Hedda Ballon, Franklin Square House, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, clickers, etc. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., 999, Mary's N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—Worn fur coats—cash. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th, opposite Empire State Bldg., N. Y. City. Wis. 7-4560.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's mosomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SOUTHPORT — Board, residence, bed and breakfast; ideal position; every comfort assured. Miss Quirk, 80 Lord Street.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies "Norlands," 23 Saunders Street.

FLATS TO LET

LIVERPOOL—Unfurnished flats; can be viewed any time. Apply 67, Catherine Street.

FLORISTS

HOLROYD BROS.
197 Gibbet St., Halifax
Send your message with our flowers.
Mail Orders Filled

HAIRDRESSERS

MAY HOLMES
Hairdressing Salon and Beauty Parlour
Above Holmes' Bazaar
23 Strand Street, Douglas Tel. 116

HOUSES FOR SALE

BENTON (In quiet, retired part)—Semi-detached residence in excellent condition: 8 rooms, bathroom; garden, garage; two minutes from station, five minutes from golf course. McCALL, Woodside, Benton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND — Spend your holiday in old country house; lovely, quiet country; garage, walks, fishing, golf half-hour drive; 4½ gns weekly. Tel. Millfield 217. Mrs. Grey, Millfield Hill, Wooler.

POST VACANT

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — Wanted, reliable woman to help with housework; Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-723, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

WANTED—Post by hotel housekeeper; high class experience. Box W-280, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS Board Residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marleon Ellerbeck Road.

TEACHERS

LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production. MADAM GRACE ANGUS A.R.C.M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address, 64 Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 33473.

K. A. PROCTOR, A.L.C.M., L.L.C.M.
Teacher of Pianoforte and Theory
Terms moderate. 59 Bute Ave., Nottingham.

TEACHERS POST WANTED

MUSIC mistress, A.R.C.M., desires post; piano, 'cello, harmony, etc.; nine years' school experience; good examination results. Miss L. Cooper, Sunnycroft, Anglefield Road, Berkhamsted.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BLACKPOOL, Langdale Private Hotel, New South Promenade—Facing sea, every modern convenience, H and C all rooms, lift; personal supervision; terms from 9/6 per day inclusive.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **LYNTON COURT**
Next door Christian Science Church
48 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor) 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request.
O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE** — Beach hut and tennis near golf course and riding stables. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH **ARNCOTT HALL**
POOLE ROAD
A modern, comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms; hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts; inclusive terms from 3½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH **CHARMANDENE**
27 Knyveton Road
A very quiet, comfortable hotel; convenient church, shops, sea; moderate autumn and winter terms. Apply Cutler, Phone 4340.

BOURNEMOUTH **YENTON**
GERVIS ROAD EAST
Be another of our satisfied visitors." Really comfortable hotel. Benn. Phone 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigrie" Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

BRIGHTON HOVE
HOTEL ALEXANDRA
Brunswick Terrace
Facing Sea; New Proprietorship; entirely remodernized. Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water. Private Bathrooms; terms from 4 gns. Mrs. Blanche B. Samet. Tel. Hove 4980, 6152.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Grand Parade
Every modern convenience. Central heating. Passenger lift. Moderate terms. Telephone 3232.
A. Eastwood, Manageress

EASTBOURNE
Cumberland Hotel
Grand Parade
When visiting Eastbourne stay at the Cumberland. Entirely modern, but very comfortable. Moderate terms. Write for illustrated brochure. Telephone 4200.
(Sussex Court Hotels, Ltd.)

Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel
Actually overlooking Channel. Has an early Victorian serenity, with the conveniences of modern fittings. Tel. 158.

FLEMING'S HOTEL
London, 16 Sussex Place, Lancaster Gate, W. 2. Quiet, modern, H and C bathroom every floor, with breakfast, 6/6 per night, from 35/- per week. Scottish proprietress. PAD. 6885.

LEEDS—MARLBECK HOTEL
2 Coventry Place—Central; commercial and family; terms moderate. Tel. 294041.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Quiet yet central. Excellent food, appetisingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON. "BEAUMONT," 17 Princes Square, BAYSWATER, W. 2.—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

LONDON
• Hotel Bristol •
170-2 Cromwell Rd., Kensington, S. W. 5
Easy to reach — delightful to stay at. Finest cuisine and every provision for your comfort. Tariff on application. WES. 1171.
From 3 gns. weekly; room, breakfast, bath 7/6

London, W. 2
Hotel Forty
36-42 INVERNESS TERRACE, HYDE PARK
Quiet, close to park, tubes and buses. All modern comforts. Central heating. Hot and cold water and phone in all rooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3½ gns. single, 7 gns. double. Under personal supervision of Mrs. F. E. Miller. Phone BAY 1401

London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken. S. W. 5. Fro. 3387. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well-appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay 3616. Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London.

LONDON—PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

London **HOTEL IMPERIAL**
121-122 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 1191
Two minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water, Gas Fires, telephone in all bedrooms, Central Heating, Lift. From £7.7s. en pension. 10/6 daily. 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

Lexham Gardens Hotel WES. 5023
112-116 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8
H. and C. water, gas fires, phones. En pension fr. 12.12.6. Daily 8/6. Bed, bath, breakfast 6/6. Central heating. PERFECT QUIET. Garden.

London **QUEENS GATE HOUSE**
127-128 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 7255.
Two minutes S. Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water, telephone, central heating in every bedroom. From £4 4s. Single £2.7s. double 12/6 daily, 8/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND (Continued)

LONDON
SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First class — exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff Brochure No. 2 from HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director. Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8. Tele. Western 2885/6

Newcastle-on-Tyne **Regent Hotel**
59 Osborne Rd.
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort. Tel. Jes. 906

Tel. Liv. 3262, London
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms Brochure on request.

SOUTHPORT, Clifton Hotel, Promenade; A.A., R.A.C. Lift; Orchestra; Dancing; Tennis; Golf; Bathing; Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams Marine.

SUSSEX, Horeham Manor, Horam makes a good centre from which to see Sussex. It is a small Private Hotel, having excellent "Home" cooking and quiet, restful surroundings. Extensive and beautiful grounds. Suites of rooms available for permanent residence. Telephone Horeham Road 78.

TORQUAY
HOMELAND, CROWNHILL PARK
Quiet, homely guest house. 2-2½ gns.

WIMBLEDON, London, "CLEVELANDS," Church Rd. WIM. 2436—Beautifully situated own grounds, overlooking golf course and ALL ENGLAND tennis courts; full board from £3.3.0. Headquarters, Wimbledon School of Golf.

WORTHING — Aller House Private Hotel. Central position; all modern comforts; near Christian Science church; terms from 2½ guineas. 'Phone 1749.

YELVERTON, S. DEVON—Borders of Dartmoor; altitude 700 feet; grand scenery; central heating; golf, tennis, bowling, fishing, riding. Mrs. Norman Wilson, Devon Tors Hotel.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, MARWICK HOTEL, Inverleith Terrace—Min church and cars; hot and cold water; central heating; quiet; moderate. Tel. 248411.

GLASGOW, Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall St. 1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water and electric fires in all bedrooms; every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel. Douglas 332. Telegrams Fitzotel.

GLASGOW—Parkgrove Hotel, 11 Park Ter.; excellent residential hotel, overlooking park; near Christian Science church; garage. Douglas 3306.

SWITZERLAND

Lugano HOTEL MINERVA
Modern Comfort.
Terms from 7.50-11.-

LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND
Pension Val-Vert, Melle Desmeules, La Rosiaz s/Lausanne
Ideal situation for long stay: excellent cooking. Inclusive terms, Fr. 5.50 to Fr. 7.-

LOCARNO—Pension India: stands high and commands a wonderful view; modern comfort; good cooking; rates from Fr. 8.- daily.

PENSION SONNENHOF—1200 M. ü. M. SAANEN bei GSTAAD—M.O.B.
Best situation, sports, summer and winter resort. Incl. terms, Fr. 8.- B. Rindlisbacher.

England

ACCRINGTON

James Lord
Painter and Decorator
57 and 59 Whalley Road
Clayton-le-Moors Tel. 2432

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

THE CHARM OF BUYING
Rings, Watches, Cutlery, Jewellery or Plate at Preston's is that in addition to their selection being both beautiful and exclusive, their prices defy competition.
Come and See for Yourself
PRESTON'S
Deansgate—Bank St., Bolton

John Read
ROOKS and STATIONERY
11 NEWPORT ST, BOLTON
BRANCH: WINTERBURNS Ltd.
Buy the Best
from
STANLEY HAYWOOD M.P.S.
Chemist and Perfumer
13, Mealhouse Lane, Bolton

BRADFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 903
12 to 2 daily except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)
SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
18 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity Purchase You
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES LTD.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill St. Bradford
TELEPHONE 2402
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

ELECTRICITY
Visit Our Modern Showrooms
KELVINATOR REFRIGERATORS; UNIVERSAL and SUPREME ELECTRIC WASHERS, MODERN LIGHTING, FITTINGS AND DOMESTIC APPLIANCES, ETC.
Southern & Redfern Ltd.
(Regd. Electrical Contractors)
103 MANNINGHAM LANE

BURNLEY

JOHN HOLDEN
Joiner and House Furnisher
See our showrooms for furniture that is different. We do exchanges and you can join our "club." We personally guarantee all we sell.
SCHICK SHAVER We also sell the Schick Shaver
87 and 91 Brennand Street Tel. 3635

CARLISLE

City Fruit Stores
CARLISLE
FRUITERERS and CONFECTIONERS
Fresh supplies of fruit and vegetables always obtainable. Floral designs, etc., made to order.

CHESTER

PLANE TREE
(CHESTER) Ltd.
20-22 Bridge Street, Chester
The Cafe with Character and Charm
R. A. C. Appointed
Telephone 314

DERBY

S. E. YEOMANS
(Hale & Bond)
Ladies' Costumier and Gown Specialist
Estb. 1915 Tel. 1878
53, The Wardwick, Derby

Telephone No. 3385
F. Holden & Sons Ltd.
The Great House Furnishers
58-64-66, Babington Lane, DERBY
For Quality at Reasonable Charges Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS
39 IRONGATE PHONE 1277

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE

Estelle
Ladies' and Children's Hairdressing and Beauty Salon
78 Coatsworth Rd., Gateshead.
Tel. 72063. Also
8 Coast Rd., Wallsend. Tel. 63382
Efficient Staff at Your Service

A. F. HANSON
QUALITY GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT
HEINZ VARIETIES also COCO
1939 Models all-wave Radios. G. E. C. Cossor, etc., and Electrical Household Appliances
2-4 Brinkburn Avenue Tel. 71876

HALIFAX

HIGH-CLASS FURRIERS and COSTUMIERS
LINDSAY
HALIFAX LTD
Exclusive Furs Model Coats, Suits and Gowns Bridal Ensembles
37 Commercial St., Halifax 'Phone 2681

ANNE HORNER
for
Ladies' Hairdressing
Guaranteed Permanent Waving Kerka and Nukair
5 Northgate
(Over Smith's Dry Cleaners)
Tel.: 2522 Halifax

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390

W. H. SLATER & SON Ltd.
HOUSE FURNISHERS,
UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET MAKERS
("SUNDOUR" UNFADABLE FABRICS)
20, 21, 22, WEST PARK, HARROGATE.
TEL. NO 2294; DAY & NIGHT

BEN SMITH
Carpets, Linoleums, Loose Covers, Curtains and Pelmets
Down Quilts Re-Covered, Bedding Remade
77, Station Parade
Under the Verandah Ring 4889

HUDDERSFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Huddersfield 671 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry Blackburn TEL. 158 ART FLORIST
MARKET PLACE
Presentation Bouquets a Speciality
Grams "Bouquets Hudd"

H. ROBINSON & SON
GROCERS
Lushus Jellies. Fancy Free and Sweet Mystery Summer Drinks. Tinned Fruit of Choice Quality. Attractive Variety of Summer Lines for Sandwiches.
Cloth Hall St. and Westbourne Rd., Marsh

HULL

Tel. 34015
Oxtoby & Johnson, Ltd.
FISHMONGERS and POULTERERS
Licensed Dealers in Game
36 WATERWORKS STREET
"MATTAMAC" Light Weight MACS, 15/- and 21/-
"DUNLOP" RAIN COATS
42/- 63/- 84/-
STREFFORD'S Paragon St. and Arcade, and 370 Beverly High Rd.

KENDAL

GEORGE B. STUBBS
(Proprietor: J. Smith, Diploma West End School of Cutting)
The Tower, Sandes Avenue and Stricklandgate, Kendal.
HIGH CLASS LADIES' and GENTLEMAN'S TAILOR
Garments Made on the Premises

LEEDS

ELECTRIC
appliances for homes and churches. Magnificent choice. Registered contractors and engineers.
Bailey's
tel. 22323
29 TRINITY ST · LEEDS

GROOCOCK & SON
High Class Grocers
31 Otley Rd., Headingley
See Our Large and Varied Stock of Good Things to Eat
'PHONE 51341

LIVERPOOL

SLOAN LTD.
Agents for
RODEX COATS
Large Selection in All Sizes
Prices from 4½ gns.
Inexpensive Dept. for Gowns, Suits, Furs and Millinery
44/50 BOLD STREET

CHARLES & Co
THE RING SPECIALISTS
For Rings, Watches and Silverware
Jewellery and Watch Repairs at reasonable prices
17 RANELAGH STREET

PURCHASE ALL Your Food Supplies at
COOPERS
The Modern Food Store
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

Boodle & Dunthorne
JEWELLERS
Gifts
at all price.
37 LORD STREET

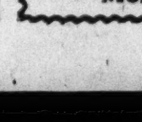
J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for:
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM Ltd.
57 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes and all Toilet Specialities.
Safety and Electric Razors
Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016
9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER



J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd Mark

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65 DEANSGATE (Bla 3720)
Good Meats—Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Afttn. Tea 1/ High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, Etc. are on sale at the Counter

Herbert Harrison Ltd.
(Incorporating Raeper & Plowman)
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
TAILORS
The House for Clothes of Quality and Distinction
78 Mosley Street, Manchester

FRANK LEWIS LTD
"Recommend Wolseley for the discriminating motorist; Come to us for prompt attention and expert service."
MARKET ST. GARAGE, STRETFORD.
'Phone: Longford 2090.

Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER (Continued)

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

MANSFIELD

F. H. Walker Ltd.
Ironmongers and Builders Merchants
14 HANDLEY ARCADE
TOOTHILL LANE, MANSFIELD
Greenhouse and Garage Apparatus
Hardware in All Branches
Crompton & Kye Electric Lamps
Full Range of Gas Fittings Stocked.
Unbeatable. Barrows of all types.
Tel. 684

Agent for
SHERWOOD HATS
LINCOLN BENNETTS
TRESS & TRESSELDA
WOOLSAND, PEACOCK
WEBRON & HENRY HEATH
HATS AND COATS
KEELEYS
(Proprietor L. J. Elwood)
TEL. 982 13 HANDLEY ARCADE

THOS. JEFFERY
JOINER, BUILDER and CONTRACTOR
Balmoral House, Balmoral Drive, Debdale, Mansfield
Estimates free for all kinds of repairs.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

SEYMOUR BREWIS
27 EASTFIELD ROAD, BENTON
Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Linen, China, Carpets, Hardware, Furniture
Orders on
RELIABLE CITY HOUSES
Monthly payments. Other installments as desirable.
Removal Estimates. Phone 61670

Enid
3, LOVAINE ROW
Barras Bridge
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Telephone 26911
Gowns, Sportswear
Specialising in the Value Offered at 3½ and 4½ gns.

GIFTS *for All Occasions*
LEONARD MARTIN
for
POTTERY AND CRYSTAL
of
RARE CHARM and DISTINCTION
Y. M. C. A. Bldgs. Blackett Street Newcastle-on-Tyne
88 Park View Whitley Bay

FOR GOOD FURS
Consult a Practical Furrier
Remodeling, Renovating, Cleaning etc.
Hilda Common
44, West Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4
Tel. 34343

W. J. LARGE & SONS, Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
Paper Merchants
52 Shields Road West
Newcastle-on-Tyne 6 Tel. 55520

J. B. MENNIE
Jeweller and Silversmith
9 New Bridge Street Tel. 22452
Watchmaker to the Admiralty
Agent for Omega Watches

NOTTINGHAM

GET THE PICK OF THE MARKET . . . FROM
MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR THE QUALITY
NEARLY 20 BRANCHES IN NOTTINGHAM & DISTRICT

Arle Hill
Trinity Square
Foreman Street
Clumber Street
Nottingham
for
Overcoats

CAKE DECORATIONS
TABLE STATIONERY
CARDS *in Great Variety*
HORNSEY
18 GOLDSMITH STREET

SAVOY CAFE
SOUTH PARADE

WINTER COLLECTIONS
of
Evening Gowns, Daytime Frocks, Knitted and Woven Sportswear are now ready for you to see at
DOROTHY'S
7, Goldsmith St. (Nr. Hippodrome)

OLDHAM

J. A. Bardsley LTD
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

J. W. DUTTON
INSURANCE BROKER
SOUTH PARADE, ROCHDALE
Endowment, Fire, Motor, etc.

ROCHDALE (Continued)

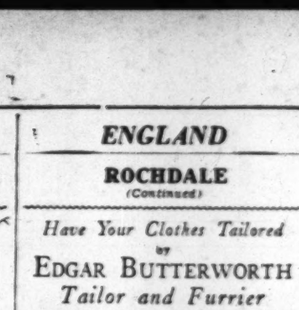
Have Your Clothes Tailored
by
EDGAR BUTTERWORTH
Tailor and Furrier
Phone 2514 61 Drake St., Rochdale
Our Furs are the best value you can buy.
Allowance made for Old Fur Coats in part exchange.

SCARBOROUGH

Field's
"QUALITY CAKES"
Scarborough Tel. 778
THE GARDEN SHOP
for
Fresh Cut Flowers
Seeds—Plants—Sundries
R. V. ROGER
15 St. Nicholas Street
Scarborough
'Phone 1387 Catalogues free.

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers,
Hours: Daily, Telephone 31232
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



THE FASHION STORE
COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

FAULKS *Famed Shoe Service*
Agencies for well-known brands including
PORTLAND SHOES of QUALITY
Repairs Prompt Service
934 Ecclesall Road

22331—Phone
HALLAMSHIRE COAL
14 Wharf St.

Permanent Waving
Manicure, etc.
Marian Cooper
FINSTONE ST. TEL. 25826

FURNISH and DECORATE AT
JOHNSON & APPLEYARDS
LIMITED
When Price and Quality Are Considered Together
THEIR VALUE IS UNBEATABLE
Let them submit you an Estimate Free of Cost.
LEOPOLD STREET TEL. 21374

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22 & 23
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

We Sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods and the service we render she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER
TEL. 70874

Walshs
for Quality
JOHN WALSH, Ltd.
HIGH ST., SHEFFIELD

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON LTD.
141, Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1
Phones 23184, 23185, 23186 and 23125

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET

LUSHUS
We stock Lushus Table Jellies, Lushus Cremes, Cocktail Marmalade. Large selection of choice summer drinks.
PHONE 4123 EST. 1881

WHEN SHOPPING always "LUNCH AT MARSHALLS"
SOUTHPORT'S MOST DELIGHTFUL FASHION HOUSE
Marshall & Snelgrove
LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

STOCKPORT

GEO. MEANLEY
(Proprietor, J. T. Green)
Footwear Specialist
6 Gt. Underbank, Stockport
Agent for Portland, Bectiva, Diana, Mascot Footwear

WAKEFIELD

The West Riding Caterers
Hagenbach's
For Prime Bacon, Special Cheeses, Rich Cakes, Cooked Meats and Delicious Bon Bons
28 NORTHGATE AND KIRKGATE

YORK

CENTRAL HEATING
(All Systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
HOT WATER SUPPLY, PLUMBING
St. Michael's Chambers, Spurriergate
Tel. 3934

Scotland

EDINBURGH

ELECTRIC LIGHT
Installations for town or country house carried out carefully and economically by experienced men.
Examinations and Estimates Free
James Gray & Son
89 GEORGE STREET. TEL. 24186

Views of Edin

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Peter Pelican Helps

A Story for Children

Peter Pelican was trying to think how he could help Emily, the black kitten, to get back home. But not an idea came to him.

Emily had drifted ashore in a red boat on the island where Peter Pelican lived. Peter felt that she really belonged to him because he was the first to spy the boat when it was far off, bobbing about on the waves. Emily had been confused at first, when she met Peter Pelican's friends, all grouped around him to welcome her. They were Cornelia Crab, Hetty Heron, Sammy Sandpiper and Gilbert Gull. But Peter Pelican himself had taken charge of her, given her some dinner, and was now trying to help her to get back to the mainland.

Emily, who had dined but had had nothing to drink, ran down to the edge of the water and began to lap it. After a lap or two, she stopped suddenly, scampered back up the beach and began to clean her tongue off with her paw.

"Oh, it was salty," she exclaimed, shivering a little and looking very sad.

Peter Pelican was ready to help again.

"I'll show you where to find a nice drink of fresh water," he told her. Then he led the way to a little pool of rain water which had caught in a hollow of a big rock on the beach. Cornelia Crab, Hetty Heron, Sammy Sandpiper and Gilbert Gull watched Emily drink. Then they had drinks themselves. Last of all, Peter Pelican drank.

"You are all very kind," said Emily, "but I do wish I could go home."

"The question," said Gilbert Gull, "is how to get there."

"Perhaps if you wait until morning, the wind will change and blow you back there in your boat," suggested Hetty Heron.

That seemed a good idea, so Emily slept that night under the bright colored scarf in the bottom of the red boat. Next morning all her new friends came to see if the wind had changed. It had, and Emily and the red boat were nowhere to be seen.

"We'll have to find out where the wind has taken her," said Peter Pelican.

He flew here and there over the water, but there was no sign of the red boat. Suddenly he saw it—on the wrong side of the island, going straight out to sea.

Without making any plan at all for rescuing Emily, Peter Pelican flew and flew until he landed right in the boat, Emily was overjoyed to see him.

"But I don't see how you can help me," she said with a little mew.

"I do," said Peter Pelican, who had just had a wonderful idea.

"Sit still right where you are—on that bright colored scarf."

Emily looked very much surprised, but she sat as still as she could. Then Peter Pelican picked up both ends of the scarf in his long bill. It made a bag to hold Emily.

Back across the water and over the island flew Peter Pelican holding the scarf tightly in his bill, while Emily sat as quietly as she could, just glancing occasionally down at the blue water far below. On and on they went until they reached the mainland.

"There," said Peter Pelican as he let Emily down safely where she could find her way home. "And why in the world hadn't I thought of that before!"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Feather Blow

Having procured a small flossy feather, the players sit in a circle as close together as possible. One of the party then throws the feather into the air; and it is the duty of all the players to prevent it from alighting on them, by blowing at it whenever it comes in their direction. Any player on whom it falls must pay a forfeit.

It is impossible to imagine the fun that is produced by this game when it is played with spirit; and the fun is not confined to the players, as it gives as much enjoyment to those looking on.—Mrs. M. H. G., Ludlow, Ky.

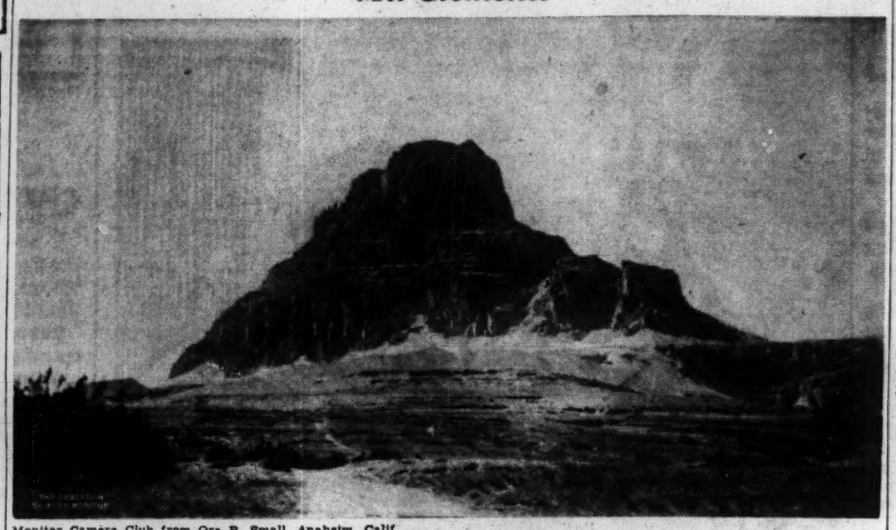
Letting Your Deeds Be Known

Trying to do business without advertising is like winking at a pretty girl through a pair of green goggles. You may know what you are doing, but nobody else does.—Anon.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Pearls are the result of abnormal condition within the oysters in which they are found.
A Rebus: B on B on S (Bonbons).
Letter Juggling: Crawls, scrawl.
How Many Lots?: 45 lots.
Fun With Antonyms: Earnest-playful; reasonable-absurd; plebeian-aristocratic; practical-visionary; raging-calm; portable-fixed; rapid-sluggish; identical-different; curving-straight; innocent-corrupt.

Mt. Clements



Monitor Camera Club from Ora R. Small, Anaheim, Calif.
A Stirring Scene From Logan's Pass, Glacier Park, Montana

Daily Anecdote

Success Out of Stagnation

In 1897 Cyrus H. K. Curtis purchased the Saturday Evening Post for $1000; it had dwindled from a large circulation to 1,800 readers, and in quality it had become genteel and dull, almost colorless. In the same year George Horace Lorimer, young son of a famous Boston divine of the same name, telegraphed Mr. Curtis, asked for a job as editor, and secured it.

As soon as Lorimer arrived in Philadelphia, Curtis departed for Europe in search of an efficient editor-in-chief. While abroad, he received numerous copies of his magazine and was astonished at the improvements introduced by his new man. He therefore cabled Lorimer to put his own name at the masthead as editor-in-chief.

When Curtis arrived home he inspected his find more carefully and fired a few questions at him. A bit of the exact conversation has been reported, and follows:

"You have been editing during my absence?"

"Yes, sir."

"What is your present salary?"

"Forty dollars weekly."

"From this day onward your salary is $250 weekly."

"Yes, sir."

George Horace Lorimer began by romanticizing big business and big businessmen. He carefully deleted everything that savored of questionable taste, contemptuously discarded anything "intellectual" (perhaps too narrowly in this case), and generally made his magazine, like himself, immaculately virile. It took five years and a loss of a million and a quarter dollars to put over the magazine. And then he did put it over—and magnificently, according to such standards.

Quotation for Today

THOSE who never retract their opinions love themselves more than they love truth.—JOUBERT.

Brevities

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Someone has written a book: "How To Get Along With Relatives," but remember, it's also for relatives who have to get along with you.

Federal Employees Insurance Magazine: It took scientists to discover that the moon affects the tide, but everyone knows that the moon affects the untied.

St. Louis Star-Times: What's the use of natural science, anyway? An apple tree has just been made to grow roses, but the apples still have cores, and the roses, thorns.

Detroit News: A housing survey shows that the average living room in Boston has 2.5 windows. That .5 window would be the one with a top sash that sticks.

What They Say

Hope for the Rest of Us

"There isn't a natural beauty in Hollywood. Film stars' beauty is all built up from ordinary faces."—Ern Westmore (Hollywood make-up man).

One for All, All for One

"As long as everybody looks out for himself, we'll each have one caretaker—just one; but if we'll all forget self, even a little, and look after one another, just a bit, we'll each have all the world caring for us."—O. A. Reeh.

Odds and Ends

Stretching Sands

The Sahara Desert is spreading southward at an estimated distance of about one half a mile a year.

Churchgoers in U. S.

About 31,000,000 persons in the United States attend religious services each week.

Lightning Rods at the Poles

No spot on earth is immune to electrical storms. Even the North and South Poles get them on an average of once in every 10 years.

In Lighter Vein

Substitute

"Before engaging you, Mary, I should like to know whether you have any religious views?"

"No, I'm afraid I haven't, ma'am, but I've got some lovely picture postcards of Blackpool."—Tit-Bits.

Taxi!

A girl who had been supplied with four penny and four three-halfpenny stamps asked quite seriously, "Oh, would you mind putting them in a bag for me? I've nothing to carry them in."—Post Office Magazine, London.

The Spendthrift

"Our friend Warner does not seem to be doing very well. Only half way through the month and he has no money left."

"What—did he want to borrow?"

"No, I wanted him to lend me a pound."—Merry Mag, Madras.

Somesense Rhymes

The cowpuncher has left the plains
And laid his lasso down,
He's herded now on subway trains
To punch a clock in town.

Daily Task

"Sometimes," says an understanding contemporary, "it's difficult to make a satisfactorily imposing answer to your wife's question, 'Well, what did you do at the office today?'"—Atlanta Two Bells.

Of Course Not

More candor in advertising clipped from one of our public prints:

WHITE GABARDINE

Best suit for hot weather. Single or doublebreasted, $. These won't last. —Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

Forgiven

Severe-looking woman (to businessman): "My son left your firm because you called him a blithering dummy. Will you take back the 'blithering dummy'?"

Businessman: "Certainly. He can start again tomorrow."

Just a Moment

A candidate for Parliament declaimed: "The people of this country must grow more wheat!"

"How about hay?" yelled a heckler.

"I'm talking about food for mankind," retorted the candidate, "but I'll get around to your case in a minute."—Wingham (Ont.) Advance-Times.

Balance

Monitor Camera Club from Howard Gruenberger, Milwaukee, Wis.
A Candid Camera Fan Snaps the Performer in Action

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

This might easily be called a "gem" of a cryptogram. At least, there's a hint for you to go by:

OYSTER STY UVY TYRXEU ZA SB SCBZTDSE FZBGHUHZB IHUVHB UVY ZJRUYTR HB IVHFV UVYJ STY AZXBG.

A Rebus

The letters below, in their present form, represent a 7-letter word. The line below gives a clue:

B
B
S

A favorite with children.

Letter Juggling

Two different 6-letter words may be formed from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

A C L R S W

How Many Lots?

If a given piece of ground can be divided into 60 building lots, each 30 feet wide, how many lots 40 feet wide would it make?

Fun With Antonyms

Synonyms yesterday—words and their antonyms, today:

1	earnest	calm	
2	reasonable	visionary	
3	plebeian	playful	1
4	practical	corrupt	
5	raging	different	
6	portable	straight	
7	rapid	aristocratic	
8	identical	absurd	
9	curving	sluggish	
10	innocent	fixed	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

In Order

"The Commandments have need to precede the Beatitudes."—Ellen Crocker.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Neighbor Policy

San Francisco

There is a white, colonial house here that one feels should be Number 1 Dorchester, in some little New England village; instead of being one of a row of nice enough residences in San Francisco.

The garden looks out over the Mission, and is terraced down to the street below it. Jennie and Gertrude built and planned every bit of the house and garden with the love of New England where they had lived for so long. And they planted an apple tree in the garden where they could see it from the sewing room upstairs, and they reveled in the thought of apple pies from their own apple tree. But each September, just about the time that the apples should be picked, the fruit disappeared!

A year ago last September, Gertrude saw some movement about the tree and ran down into the garden. Perhaps a dozen boys were there, and started for the high wall. But Gertrude called to them pleasantly and persuaded all but one to come back and talk with her. She invited them into the house. They were suspicious when she asked them to write down their names and addresses. One said, "She is going to tell our mothers." "Yes, or the Cop," said another.

They were astonished when she gathered up the names and addresses and said, "What kind of fruit trees would you like to have to plant in your gardens?" She told them how much she and Jennie liked their own little apple tree, and said she thought that probably they would like trees of their own, too. "You all know that those apples of ours are too sour to eat, don't you? They are pie apples."

The boys had to laugh and admit that they had not known that they were sour, and their tongues were loosened in a discussion of the merits of different fruit trees.

Gertrude took down each choice with the boy's name.

"This fall," she said, "when it is time to plant trees, you will get your trees." She kept her word; the trees were delivered, and the nursery man who brought them showed the boys how to plant and care for them.

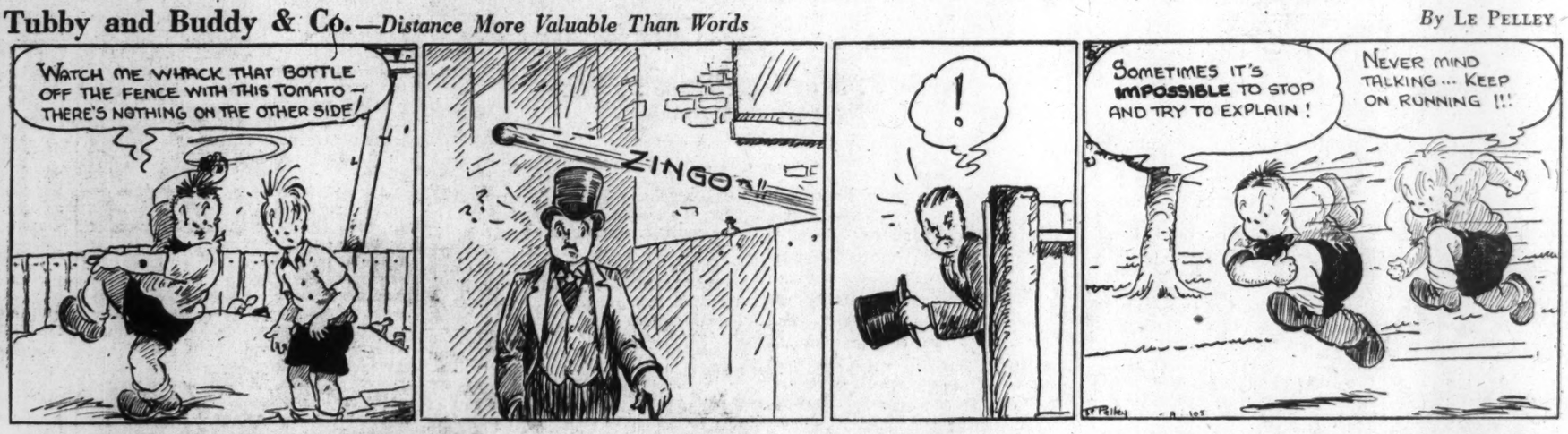
Both Jennie and Gertrude waited with interest for the outcome of this action, for the district below them was one which was full of boys who were supposed to be difficult during school vacations, when time hung heavily on their hands. Would they acknowledge the delivery of the trees? Would they care for them and leave the apple tree alone?

They would—and did! They came singly, and in bodies, to thank the two women. Their parents called to thank them, and remained to make a friendly inspection of the garden which they had seen from below. The boys instituted themselves special guards of the apple tree.

Last fall, Jennie had the fun of making pies from the apples on their own tree, just as they had planned it when the tree was planted. But it took a lot more apples than the little tree could supply to make the pies for the apple pie party to which all the boys were invited.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Distance More Valuable Than Words*

By LE PELLEY


WATCH ME WHACK THAT BOTTLE OFF THE FENCE WITH THIS TOMATO — THERE'S NOTHING ON THE OTHER SIDE!
ZINGO
!
SOMETIMES IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO STOP AND TRY TO EXPLAIN!
NEVER MIND TALKING... KEEP ON RUNNING!!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*B-z-z-z-z-!*

By CARMACK

Betty Ann was holding on to my collar for some reason or other today—
But she finally let me go, and was I glad—
But then a big fat bee began buzzing around me—
B-z-z-z-z-!
Just as I was about to bark and tell him to please go somewhere else to do his buzzing, I noticed a flower Betty Ann must have fastened to my collar.
"Oh, is that what you are after?" I wagged and it must have been because he alighted on it and probably got his paws full of honey—
And then skedaddled

The Adventures of Waddles—*Neptune's Aides*

By THE HAGERS

I LOOKED AND LOOKED ALL OVER TOWN FOR NEPTUNE'S TRIDENT, BEARD, AND CROWN.
"NOW FOR HIS BEARD, I THINK YOU'LL NEED," SAID TED, "A FRINGE OF DRIED SEAWEED.
"FROM MY OLD CHAFING-DISH—THIS STAND FOR NEPTUNE'S CROWN," SAID JOE, IS GRAND.
"YOUR TRIDENT, SIR." JACK MADE A BOW. "THANK YOU!" I CRIED. "I'LL USE IT NOW!"

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur I. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Clerk Responsible For Minutes

Question: Our bylaws define the duties of clerk as follows: "The clerk shall write all minutes of the meetings of members and of the board, attend to correspondence, and generally carry out the instructions of the board." Has the President the right to demand to see the minutes in draft and make alterations therein? If so, what is the position when the President makes a substantial alteration with which the Clerk disagrees?

Answer: The content of the minutes is to be determined by the body whose meetings they record, whether the board or the main organization. It is the clerk's duty to submit a draft for approval, much as a committee submits a report. While there is nothing to prevent the offering of suggestions, no one has the right to interfere in the preparation of the draft nor to order alterations in it. It is for the clerk to decide whether to ask or accept advice.

At the meeting at which the minutes are submitted for approval, any member, whether President or another, may offer changes or corrections, which can be inserted or not as directed by the body. After such approval, the minutes, while still in the custody of the clerk, belong to the entire body, and no further change may be made without the sanction of the body.

Summing It Up

Don't look for flaws as you go through life,
And even when you find them,
'Tis wise and kind to be somewhat blind,
And look for the virtue behind them.
—Anon

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Europe Waits

REICHSFUHRER HITLER has not closed the door on peace. Nor has he shown in what way it can be opened a little wider to a peaceful solution of the Sudeten problem. He has not ruled out force. On the contrary, his speech at Nuremberg appeared calculated to influence future developments increasingly by the possibility of Germany's use of force if those developments do not suit the German conception of justice for the Germanic minority in Czechoslovakia.

By this much, then, the tension that the world hoped would be diminished by the speech is heightened. But the extreme crisis feared by many has not materialized.

That Herr Hitler's words were addressed to Germans rather than to critical foreigners may account for his very general references to oppressed minorities. Were these German alone, it still would be difficult for non-Germans to understand the Third Reich's distinctions between that in Czechoslovakia and the minorities in some other countries like Poland and Italy where they have had no better, but rather worse, treatment.

It is this apparent inconsistency that gives an extra color to the Czechoslovakian difficulty. The powers which, at Versailles, as Herr Hitler well knows, expected Czechoslovakia to stand as a barrier against German expansion eastward, have good reason to fear that German tactics today aim at the total subjugation of the slavic democracy tomorrow, and that Herr Hitler's especial concern for the Sudeten Germans cannot be disassociated from German intentions to drive eastward with gathering power and momentum.

Indeed, Herr Hitler's speech included new reassurances to France about the western frontier, and a word of praise for and a reminder of German political sympathy with Italy. These are not minority matters, but considerations rather of international bargaining for power.

The scope of the whole question—as distinguished from the half-question of minorities—is plainly such that Herr Hitler could not well be expected to clear the atmosphere of Europe with one speech. The scope of the whole question is such as to preclude immediate solution either through an acceptance by the Sudetens of a compromise from Prague, or through precipitation of general war at this time. German ambitions eastward are hundreds of years old. They are hardly to be satisfied, or curbed, overnight.

"Sit on That Safety Valve!"

WHEN the Delta Queen, pride of California's San Joaquin River, and the City of St. Louis, fastest steamboat on the Mississippi, race next spring from New Orleans to St. Louis, it may be difficult to prevent repeating the one-sided aspects of the memorable test between the Natchez and the Robert E. Lee in 1870. The Delta Queen is an oil burner and might carry enough fuel to last the trip. The City of St. Louis necessarily will have to take on coal more than once during the 1,154-mile journey.

Bulletins on the progress of the Lee-Natchez race were cabled to Europe; 10,000 persons turned out at Memphis to see the boats pass, and 30,000 were on the wharf at St. Louis to welcome the winner. Doubtless the St. Louis-Delta Queen race will attract even more interest and millions will see it in the movies. But can ever so spectacular a race bring back the packet boats of the last century? The concrete highways that parallel the rivers give the answer.

Boycotts as Barometer

"EVERYBODY talks about it," Mark Twain once remarked, "but nobody does anything about it." The weather was his subject. Today the humorist might comment similarly on boycotts. Many talk about them, but nobody does anything. For example, the movement to ban raw-silk imports flared up, but did not go far when it became known that workers in hosiery mills would suffer.

Back in 1880, Capt. Charles C. Boycott served as the manager of a large estate owned by the wealthy Lord Erne. Though the Irish peasants tended the crops well, Boycott pinched them unmercifully so that their share would be reduced and the share of the landlord correspondingly increased. Then the toiling farmers rebelled. When the crops matured, nobody harvested them. His servants deserted him. The tradesmen of the community absolutely refused to sell anything to him. These simple folk of County May contributed a new word to the English language.

Action is an American tradition, but not the unanimity of action effective boycott requires. Pressure groups and sectional interests tend to act as checks and balances in the scales of nation-wide opinion. Occasional talk about boycotts generally amounts to nothing more than that. The boycott becomes usually merely a barometer of the feelings of a special group or a particular section, and passes by as innocuously as a fleecy cloud.

THE AVERAGE citizen jingled 38 cents more cash in his pocket on September 1 than on August 1 says an Associated Press dispatch from Washington. That is, of course, providing he hadn't just returned from vacation.

Maryland and Maine

"REVERSAL for Roosevelt" is the simplest and most general headline summary of the results from Maryland's primary. While the decision will not be official until the state nominating convention acts on September 28, the returns now in appear to insure the victory of Senator Millard E. Tydings over Representative David J. Lewis in the Democratic senatorial primary. But since President Roosevelt made himself *the* issue in the race the result becomes in public estimation a defeat for him even more than a victory for Mr. Tydings.

In Maryland presidential intervention was believed to have a better chance than in Georgia or South Carolina. In Mr. Lewis the President was supporting a strong candidate with a pre-New Deal record of progressivism. Also some voters felt he was more justified in opposing Mr. Tydings, who had opposed most of the President's program. But apparently many more voters liked the Tydings independence, or desired to demonstrate their own. So the result may be called chiefly a victory for independence.

With plain proof that Democrats are not willing to nominate anyone he prefers, the President may decide to go more gently with the remaking of his party. In any case there is increasing assurance that the coming Congress will be more independent than the last.

Republicans are interpreting their victory in Maine as evidence of a nation-wide revolt against the New Deal. That may easily be too hasty a conclusion. Many made that mistake in 1936, when Governor Barrows won by some 40,000 votes but the nation went emphatically Democratic. This time his margin is narrower. Yet he was opposed by a more popular adversary in former Governor Brann. Also it is true that the Democrats are disappointed in not making a better showing in any of the congressional contests. Altogether the wise political prognosticator will think twice before basing any national forecasts on Maine's vote.

An Unsatisfactory Ending

THE decision by Justice Ferdinand Pecora declaring a mistrial in the case against James J. Hines, Tammany district leader in New York, may be sound law. The judge defended it in an argument longer than some opinions of the United States Supreme Court on weighty matters. Yet it is difficult for many laymen and evidently for some lawyers to comprehend the importance attached to the possible effect of a question connecting the defendant with an offense for which he was not being tried.

American law is punctilious in safeguarding the rights of defendants. Great care in this respect is justified. Yet the trial judge has discretion as to whether a question going outside the boundaries of the indictment is ground for a retrial. Thomas E. Dewey, the district attorney, contends the short, unanswered query about the "poultry racket" was within a subject opened by the defense. Justice Pecora could have instructed the jury to disregard the question, as he has ordered various other testimony stricken from the record and excluded from consideration.

The defense very likely would have taken an appeal from this ruling and from other rulings in the case. But as it is, the state is not permitted to appeal, but must move to a repetition of the long and costly hearings. There is minor comfort in the fact that the prosecution may be in better position than if a retrial had been ordered by a higher court after months of delay.

The case is of interest not alone to New York but to much of the United States, for many cities have been invaded by gambling rackets such as the "policy" or "numbers" game which the defendant was alleged to have protected and have struggled to break the partnership between law violation and politics. Whether the blame be attributed to the prosecutor or to the trial judge, it seems unfortunate that the case should not have gone to the jury.

Facts—The No. 1 Need

RELIEF has become America's No. 1 problem, and to learn the real facts about it is the No. 1 need.

Glenn E. Jackson, director of the New York State Bureau of Public Assistance, told the National Industrial Relations Conference the other day: "Until the signs 'Men Wanted' again appear in windows or on shop doors the need of relief will continue." What are the prospects of steady employment, the basic cure for relief? What of needs, standards, administration? "The role of government is first to supply the facts and information through surveys," says Mr. Jackson.

But can Government alone establish the facts? Is it not a joint task for private citizens of capacity and character, of businessmen, economists, and experts in the field, as well as representatives of officialdom? Why not entrust this gigantic job to a representative, nonpartisan, fact-finding commission similar to that appointed by President Roosevelt to study labor relations in England? As thoroughgoing and objective a report as that the commission has recently submitted would shed much light on the American relief problem. In no field is there greater opportunity for lessening dispute by turning up the factual truth.

Men and Capital

Book News of the Day

FAT and fertile are the seeds of destruction planted in the capitalist system. That is the conclusion of John Blair in his SEEDS OF DESTRUCTION (New York: Civici-Friede. $4).

Capitalism—that system based on private capital put to work for private profit—must fulfill four axioms to survive, Mr. Blair writes.

First, it must not cast an increasing number of persons out of jobs nor lower the relative wages of those at work.

Second, it must not raise prices ahead of wages.

Third, it must not distribute a large portion of income to the upper income groups.

Fourth, it must be ever expanding.

Mr. Blair proceeds to show that capitalism has violated every one of these axioms.

No use to send a committee after Mr. Blair with a motion picture about "What Industry Has Done For You." He knows all that, and he wants to enable industry to go on to greater victories. But he has looked boldly upon facts and figures and he does not see what good can be gained by ignoring the dangers of which they warn.

At the end the author steps off stage shrouded in one of the blackest dilemmas ever propounded by an economist. He concludes that purchasing power must be built up by lower prices and higher wages, that there are almost insuperable obstacles in the way of attaining these two objectives and that if they should be attained it would require such a degree of interference and regulation that capitalism would lose confidence and stop right in its tracks.

Well, where does that point—to the abyss? Not necessarily. Among other things, it points to another book that is crying to be written. This book would study the human factors, the actual politics of industry that keep business leaders from appreciating the real dangers with which the system they extol is threatened and the apathy that deters them from constructive action.

This reviewer holds with those who believe that nothing is impossible to men of good will—provided they are informed men. Mr. Blair will add greatly to their information. Peering briefly into the author's dilemma, we wonder if it is necessary for men to lose confidence merely because private initiative must be brought into conformity to social justice. If Mr. Blair has correctly stated the axioms of capitalist survival, will not confidence result from the observance of those axioms?

Mr. Blair sets forth conditions upon which capitalism might continue at a high degree of efficiency. By asserting that men will probably not observe these conditions, he has located the "Seeds of Destruction" in human thinking. That is an example of why the world today needs to look more upon the composition of men and less upon systems. R. M. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

Behind the Pecora Ruling

By Frank L. Perrin

RECENT interesting developments in the orderly proceedings marking the trial of an already celebrated criminal case in New York City, emphasize anew the meticulous care exercised by presiding judges in protecting the constitutional rights of persons accused. There persists, reasonably and usually justly, the presumption of innocence until guilt is proved beyond a reasonable doubt. This, as is realized, insures an important and often a determining advantage to the prisoner at the bar. It places upon the people, represented by the prosecuting attorney, the onus or burden of proof. Unless the evidence adduced overcomes, in the minds of supposedly impartial and unprejudiced jurors, the legal and by no means theoretical presumption of innocence, guilt is not established.

But aside from this reasonably straight course there are hazardous and quite treacherous byways and hurdles which seem always to confound and confuse the course of the prosecutor and the people, and to make increasingly possible a way of escape. Not the least of these is the historic requirement that conviction cannot be had without complete unanimity of opinion in the jury room. One unconvinced, obdurate or corrupted juror can, if he persists, defeat, for the time being, a conviction otherwise certain. The doctrine of "reasonable doubt" is thus carried to its extreme.

* * *

In the New York case to which reference has been made, renewed emphasis seems to have been given to another phase of criminal court procedure which at once protects the State, or the prosecutor, against preventable risks of reversal upon appeal, and the accused against impertinent or unjust prejudicial testimony. To the layman it may appear that judges of trial courts are inclined to err in excluding proof prejudicial to the defendant and in preventing the introduction of extraneous or unsupported assumptions.

It should be realized that experienced lawyers who have been called to the bench and who have served as trial judges stand in justifiable awe of the still more deliberate judgments of the judges in the appelate divisions. There the pressure of public appeal is lacking. There the issue is not between the people collectively and an individual accused. There the presumption of innocence likewise persists, supported by tradition, established rules of practice, and the weight of authority. To guard his own record against the possibility or the probability of reversal, the trial judge often finds it necessary to interrupt proceedings even at a stage of the trial when conviction otherwise would have been assured.

* * *

Where reversible error on the part of the prosecution can reasonably be shown, or when the probability that it can be shown is apparent, it is wise and expeditious to grant a motion for a mistrial. With this course determined it is possible for the State to at once proceed in bringing the defendant again before the bar. The witnesses to be relied upon are at hand and available. But if this course is not adopted and conviction is had while reversible error exists, long delay is necessary in perfecting and determining an appeal. Where the conviction is set aside by the appelate court and a new trial ordered, the people suffer from the disadvantage. Witnesses disappear, perjury is suborned, and even the righteous indignation of the community is sometimes cooled. Many a guilty person has escaped punishment through the failure of a trial court to respect a persisting presumption.

It is interesting to observe the rise and fall, the ebb and flow, of the waves and tides of popular action and reaction in denouncing and penalizing the predatory and arraigning the vicious and the lawless. What has allegedly been uncovered by the investigation which led to the indictment of the powerful Tammany leader in New York would never have been disclosed had the evils and abuses complained of been more craftily circumscribed. Conditions comparable to those which are alleged to exist in New York exist in every large city in the United States. The popular demand seems to be that those responsible for and who profit through these unlawful practices take care that they do not offend too openly. We condone evil, it may be, when it is not too assertive or too obnoxious.

Aside entirely from the reasonable presumption of innocence until guilt is proved there is, perhaps, a less defensible presumption that crime is not offensive until it becomes unpopular.

Unwelcome "Tydings"

Beachcombing

TO THIS very day Provincetown might fitly be called a town of beachcombers, for the inherent desire to save from the sea whatever may contribute to his individual well being, is a characteristic of many inhabitants of the town. Moreover the beaches are various and by no means confined to the stretches of sand that on one side border the harbor and on the other the broad Atlantic.

It matters not whether one is Yankee or Portuguese, with roots deep in a seafaring past, or whether he is a city person who has but recently built a bungalow and established a home in the town, the impulse to go foraging is communicated by the air, and I have known few persons, and I have lived on the Cape many years, who could resist the invitation.

In the old days, of course, the business of beachcombing was far more profitable than it is now. For before Lloyd's established a representative in town, every conceivable object was snatched from the maw of the sea. In the romantic days of beachcombing, after a storm, every man, woman and child who could get there, trooped to the Backside to salvage what he could before the underwriter arrived. Huge rolls of Brussels carpet were dragged inland, crates of raisins, choice nuts, inlaid boxes of mustache wax (which brought such a fine price when sold in Boston), great spools of factory cotton—examples of these treasures may still be found in Provincetown homes today. But though the treasure he seeks is by no means as valuable as in the past and the merry urge to outwit a neighbor beachcomber is lacking, still the desire to search the beaches persists.

* * *

Painter, block-print artist, native, anyone who desires to add to his larder, goes quahauging or clamming on the flats, or he gathers beach plums, purple and luscious, from the low bushes growing in the white sand, or he gleans cranberries on the bogs after the regular pickers have finished. Or, if he requires fuel, he patrols the beaches for driftwood enough to make varied-colored fires in his fireplace or Franklin stove the following fall and winter.

But as I have said, the beaches are various, and if one is a poet or novelist or mere writer-up, he goes in quest of subtler and increasingly rare quarry. I speak of incidents all but buried in the sands of the past. In response to his questions, gently washed ashore on the beach of memory, he may hear a story, such as I listened to one glowing autumn afternoon from the lips of an elderly woman who with quiet pride announced herself as "nine generations Cape."

We were coming home through the fields back of her home when she paused beside a scarcely discernible depression in the sand, outlined by a few crumbling bricks. "This path we are following," she said, "is still called 'Aunt Sukey's Road,' and this is the place where Aunt Sukey's house stood mor'n a hundred years ago. She was a widow with several children and she was very poor. So poor, in fact, that she used to send her boys down to the shore to get the clothes the seamen discarded when the Capt'n gave each hand a new outfit before the vessel put into port. The boys used to gather up these clothes, as they came ashore, faded from hard wear and frequent washing at the end of a rope dragged after the ship. And Aunt Sukey used to cut the togs down for the lads. But the time came when the sea brought Aunt Sukey a present, brought it to her very door.

* * *

"It was a wild night and the snow was falling heavily when four sailors from a wrecked Irish barque found themselves on the outer beach. Twixt Peaked Hill Bars and town, all of three miles, there wasn't a spark of light and only after hours of crawling on their hands and knees, for it was impossible to stand against the sleet and gale, did they spy a tiny glimmer ahead.

"It was Aunt Sukey's candle, set in a window on the chance of someone being abroad (her man had sailed his own vessel in his youth). So the men knocked on her door and she took 'em in and gave 'em what food she had. And after three days the weather cleared and the four strangers went to Boston. And presently, in gratitude for her hospitality, the widow received a barrel of meal, a keg of molasses, a great store of vegetables and clothing for herself and the boys, so that for that winter at least Aunt Sukey and her family were no longer dependent on beachcombin'."

MARY MEARS

The Wide Horizon

Municipal Medicine

By Lewis Rex Miller

SAN FRANCISCO has established, and the California Supreme Court has just approved, what is believed to be the first compulsory "health insurance" scheme for municipal employees in the United States.

The scheme grants exemption from its operation to any employee belonging to a recognized religious body which depends for healing upon prayer, and the validity of this exemption has been recognized by the Supreme Court of California.

These facts have national, and even international, significance, in view of the widespread campaign to establish socialized medicine in various forms throughout the United States. The San Francisco venture into this field is a move which is likely to be copied elsewhere. The stamp of approval which has been placed upon the measure, and upon the exemptions allowed, by the State Supreme Court, provides a legal precedent which will doubtless be cited if similar systems are set up elsewhere.

The new "health service" was approved by overwhelming majority vote of the city employees, and by the voters of San Francisco as an amendment to the city charter. The amendment was then approved by the state Legislature on April 14, 1937. A Health Service Board was set up in the following month, and after some nine months of study and consultation set up a plan for rendition of medical services and rules for carrying it into effect.

* * *

Under this plan every city and county employee, including schoolteachers of the San Francisco district, except those obtaining exemption for specified reasons, has $2.50 deducted from his monthly pay by the city controller. This goes into a fund to provide medical care for the members. Some 11,000 employees contribute to the fund, thus putting aside about $27,500 a month, or $330,000 a year, for this purpose.

The Health Service Board draws up a panel of physicians from which any member desiring medical attention may choose his own doctor. The panel is not exclusive, and any physician of recognized standing may have his name included in the panel. A schedule of fees for specified services has been drawn up, and must be accepted by any physician on the panel. The fees are moderate according to professional standards.

The scheme went into operation last March, and the city controller began making the deductions from pay checks, but he refused to make the funds available to the Health Service Board until the legality of the plan was established. A case was brought before the State Supreme Court for this purpose, and the Court reported favorably on the plan on September 2, one justice dissenting. The scheme is thus brought into full operation.

* * *

The Court found that, under the wide powers granted to California municipalities by their charters, there could be no question of the city's right to establish a system of medical service for its employees or their dependents. Concerning the exemptions granted, the Court reported, "The exemption of those who rely on healing by prayer is designed to avoid interference with the free practice of religion."

Replying to an objection that the scheme interferes with the freedom of religion in that it requires the employee to disclose his religion by filing of the affidavit making the claim for exemption, the Court found that "there is no interference with the practice of religion in the mere disclosure of a particular faith to a board which has nothing to do with its practice. In no way does the charter permit the slightest interference with the practice or belief in any religious faith."

The San Francisco scheme, as a pioneer measure in its field, will doubtless be watched with considerable interest by other municipalities, and by all who are interested in the subject of socialized medicine, or "health insurance."

Mirror of World Opinion

Catchwords

ONE gathers from some of the testimony given before the House Committee on un-American Activities that it is now possible to be a Communist without knowing it. One may think he is merely working for peace and democracy, or against war and fascism, but in the background, if one takes this testimony at its face value, is the sinister figure of Stalin and the GPU.

Without questioning the sincerity of any witness, it seems fair to ask if some of us are not falling victims to catchwords. All over the Western world we see abstractions taking the place of realities. Mild liberals find themselves damned as Communists. Decent conservatives who believe in the Bill of Rights are condemned as Fascists.

It is this attitude which democracy has to fight, since, like its parents, communism and fascism, it is incompatible with democracy. Democracy must learn to recognize and respect all sorts of distinctions of opinion. Mostly it must judge people by their acts rather than by any labels that can be pinned on them.—*New York Times.*